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wand my lesty, when we draw near to Him!

s rather a degree of prudence, and wisdom

thing eccentrie, I must consider partly control, partly casual; excusable, injudi-s, inexcusable, or guilty, according to the

may be placed at different times; but they

prodential maxim, and plunging to martyrdom, think himself at all

opeful way to become a missionary of the Raigin permits the Christian to enjoy

specifice of one, it compensates ten fold for

me nor the other will make me a mystic, ie both require me to be a Christian. I am aware that the missionary work requires

harmony in the sacred

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shie him to be in constant al-than eighteen yeers pass, best and making one of emergency al-month to the constant of the making one of energy a great proteinity of seeing a great spittal of the Charlestown almo-pared in the constant of the ann 22 years—and he is not individual relief, who may has separate apartments

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For the Boston Recorder LETTERS ON MISSIONS,-NO. IV. HOXOLULU, Sandwich Islands, Nov. 7, 1835.

REV. AND DEAR SIR .- Allow me, in some

I here has been, if I mistake not, and is per-haps still, a tendency in the Christian public to regard the missionary cause as a peculiar part of Christ's kingdom, and missionary men and missionary women, a peculiar portion of that peculiar people redeemed by the blood of Je-

A wonder among the churches! An uncommon spectacle among the saints! A strange thing among the redeemed, he who obeys Christ's last command! Need there he any other evidence that the churches are in a deplorable state?

There are certain maximum.

is to cause missionaries to be regarded as pos-sessing peculiar characteristics; maxims of un-happy influence, quieting the consciences of those who disober the Saviour's last command, and injuring those who comply with that com-

INCOMPATIBLE WITH A REVIVAL SPIRIT. The argument runs thus: "In times of refreshing from on high, men do not wander all over the world in their prayers and solicitudes. Chris-tians ought to labor and pray at all times as they do in revivals; for they are more likely to be and do right at those sensons when the Holy Spirit is shed down upon them." I need not Spirit is shed down upon them." I need not now stay to show that a spirit of revivals and missions are one spirit, and that the idea of pulling them asunder in the spiritual man, is like that of cutting in two one's heart in the natural beds.

tion to them:

This is a maxim, which should never be acter to exhort them to be missionaries? more need of urgent persuasion to the

stitution under which mankind are placed.

The inconsistency and folly of preaching a passion or uncommon call, in order to missions, in the face of Christ's revelation; and the re-

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1837.

a haughty spirit before a fall."

Our proper business in this life is, to be occupied with present duty. Instead of wasting our time in fruitless lamentations over the errors of the past, or in equally vain anticipations of the future, we should gird ourselves to much abroad is, that it requires so much to meet the wants of a few hundreds or thousands at home. They hope that thousands will be t home. They hope that thousands will be onverted on missionary ground under one ser-non, though preached by him who knows little the work of meeting present engagements and obligations. The future, which is placed beyond the reach of our control, should be left willingly in the hand of God. Such a course will train us to the exercise of mith, obedience and entire submission to the divine will. It will prepare us to meet the events of coming time, as they shall be unfolded by the providence of God—whether prosperity or adversity, joy or sorrow, life or death, or the scenes of an eternal state.

will train us to the exercise of faith, obedier

THOUGHTS OF A PILGRIM. -NO. III.

THE FOUNTAIN OF STRIFE.

A preference of our own glory to the glory of our Master is the fountain of strife in our churches, as it is written, "ONLY BY FRIDE COMETH CONTENTION;" until this fountain is dried up its bitter streams will run, and the uncert me of the content of the content

most we can do is to divert them from one

channel into another.

Because the power and wisdom of Jesus eclipsed the glory of the Scribes and Pharisees, they nailed him to the cross. They would fain have had the people walk in the glimmer of

their traditions, rather than in the noon of his gospel. They are dead, but their spirit still lives, and it is the spirit of strife and contention, jealousy and evil surmising, slander and back-biting, denunciation and extermination: the parent of "hatred, variance, emulations,

wrath, strife, seditions, heresies, envyings, and all "such like" abominable things. and all "such like" abominable things.

"Cast out the scorner," (and who is the scorner but the man who "lavelt to have the pre-eminence" among his brethren, and disdains to be "last of all, and servant of all?")

cast out the scorner, and contention shall go

yea, strife and reproach shall cease." O Lord, thy grace can make thy servants illing to be nothing, that Christ may be everything: pour it out abundantly upon the church

es, that the fire of discord may be quenched!

A LETTER TO SIMON.

Alas, friend Simon, what a variety of troubles there are in the world! "The ills that flesh is heir to," are more than a "thousand." But

heir to," are more than a "thousand." But of all the ills of the ministry, you have found a new name for one, "the sick library." A sad ailment it is, notwithstanding your description made me bless you for the privilege of a laugh. We laugh from sympathy sometimes; yet a laugh is a singular manifestation of sympathy for distress. I feel sympathy, however, for such distress, and I resolved forthwith to fulfil my promise, of considering the state of the times in reference to cherywork.

times in reference to elergymen, and particu-larly in reference to their salaries. The asso-ciation of this sickness with the topic you gave me to discuss is very natural; for it is manifest

that a competent salary might heal it, if those

personal recollection, although I can renember the time when a clergyman newly settled would not say it was sufficient for him to hire a house for a year, as it was uncertain how long he should remain in the place.

Fifty years ago, as I have heard my father say, the ministerial was like the marriage re-

hearts, but by the dissolution of the body in the

course of nature. Now, a minister, when he

settles in a place, feels that if circumstances are very favorable, he may remain ten years; but to die with the people is generally beyond his hopes. At least, it is feared this is the case

his hopes. At least, it is teared this among Orthodox Congregationalists,—not or-

Formerly, the minister was venerated by his parishioners, and was the oracle of the village;

w, if he can win the regard of his people,

friendly favors of the parishioners. Now is not the question too often asked, for how little a man will be induced to settle, rather than, by how much will he and the parish best prosper?

And are not the favors, except the legal mar-

riage fees, forgotten?
Formerly, it was rare to find a sick clergyman. Now, it is as rare to find a well one.
Even their libraries were not sick, as in these

days, with vacant spaces on the shelves. One

of proving the definition of parallel lines-the which, however far drawn, are never near to each other. Yet, blessed be God, there one point towards which they equally conver-

The cross of Christ, the glorious hope of the world, was the anchor of the fathers, as it is of

the sons, in the ministry. The Orthodox Congregational clergy of New England has ever

been an honor to the church, and

ason might be, that their shelves were smal-

But in running this parallel, I am in danger

say, the ministerial was like the marrial lation; it was for better or for worse. Stions would occur now and then, not by ting of divorcement for the hardness of

harpies, the borrowers, would not keep it from What, then, is the condition of the clergy in What, then, is the condition of the clergy in

For the Boston Recorder

an eternal state.

channel into another.

mon, though preached by him who knows little
of the language, to a people who have almost
no conception of the subject on which he speaks,
and almost no conscience to speak to; while at
home, it would, perhaps, surprise them to learn
that two or three were ordinarily converted
under the truth presented forcibly to an assembly of intelligent minds.

It must be that missionaries are regarded as
as a rare kind of humanity. Hence a man in
Connecticut expressed his marvel that brother
— destined to the Choctawa, should exhibit the common forms and measure of pain on it the common forms and measure of pain or having his teeth extracted; for he deemed that a man's body could be drawn as under without his caring for it, if it were first devoted to the desperate business of laboring to save mankind in heathen countries. And they think—some of them, not all that a body on missionary ground, like Adam's and Eye's in innocence, eed not be burdened with attire; that "una dorned, adorned the most" befits them; and they hope that missionaries do not mind it much, if they resemble, in their habitations the accient worthies; and as to food, whatever anxiety may exist in Christian lands, there is anxiety may exist in Christian lands, there is faith concerning those among the heathen, that the Lord will provide; that if they do good, they shall dwell in the land and verily be fed. So they shall. They do not despond. They do not estimate the column of their prievances. They have none. They sing of mercy. They are, touching their temporal weal, better off than they expected to be, letter than the chapter success that

Now it deserves serious consideration by the churches, if what they flurey a missionary mode of life to be, is best adapted to us, whether it would not be happy in its effects if adopted by them. But they suppose, and rightly, that they possess, in the land of the Pilgrims, in the highest degree, those blessings which tend to perfect the body, the intellect, and the heart, and are not ambitious of exchanging with us. Why, then, it may be inquired, would not these be a blessing to missionaries, also, who are. be a blessing to missionaries, also, who are, whatever may be thought or said to the contrans with you

May the God of peace make us all perfect do his will, working in us that which is well pleasing in his sight, through Jesus Christ, to

whom be glor y forever.
Yours most sincerely REUBEN TIRRER. For the Baston Recorder.

BOAST NOT THYSELF OF TOMORROW."-No. 2. There are seasons when this propensity of which we are speaking, is awakened to unusu-al activity. The present is such a season. Standing on the threshold of New Year—a time, when we express to each other our mutual congratulations, and when our hearts are buoyant with raised expectations, how natural it is for us to indulge in the illusions of hope. How prone we are to anticipate good from the

At such a time the admonition, "Boast not thyself of to-morrow," is peculiarly appropriate to all who occupy our present position. The reason is obvious. "We know not what shall be on the morrow." We know not personal recollection, although I can renember shall be on the morrow." We know no "what a day may bring forth." A mantle of the deepest obscurity rests upon the future. Not an individual of us can tell what may happen to him within the compass of a year. We pen to him within the compass of a year, cannot tell what shall be our external circ nuces. We may imagine much that will be casant in our situation, but the reality may very different from what we have anticipa-d. We may fancy that "our mountain stands strong, and that we shall never be moved." But the arrangements of divine providence may be such as to prostrate us in the dust. If rich, we may be reduced to pov-erty. If prosperous, the clouds of adversity may soon gather over us. If in the enjoyment ay soom gather over us. If in the enjoyment health, we may shortly be laid upon beds of

Neither can we tell what shall be our mental either can we tell what shall be our reco-lition. We are now in possession of ren-But is it certain that we shall remain in state? We may be maniacs or idiots at a future time. Perhaps we are now in the syment of mental tranquillity. But to-morsnys, he is remarkably blessed.

Formerly, he was settled with a salary estimated upon the value of the necessaries and comforts of life, and usually made ample by the some future time. enjoyment of mental tranquillity. But to-mor-row, the gloom of a deep and incurable melan-choly may have gathered overour spirits. Now we are fivored with peace of conscience. To-morrow God may pierce our hearts with an agnizing consciou ess of guilt, and we may oft under the burden of a wounded spirit which

in can bear. know not what may be our future charcters. .It by no means follows because we an now stand erect in conscious innocence, that we can do so in time to come. Some temptation may arise that will effectually overcome every virtuous principle, and lead us to such sinful courses, as may cover us with present disgrace, as well as expose us to eternal ent disgrace, as well as expose us to eternal ruin. If we feel the utmost security, we may be exposed the more certainly to fall. The venerable Abraham Booth, in a pastoral charge, says, "Of late I have been much affected by the following reflection. Though, if not greatly deceived, I have had some degree of experimental acquaintance with Jesus Christ for almost forty years; though I have been use has so found its enterty five wears, though I have been use has so found its enterty five wears. years; though I have been perhaps of some lit- the family of man. It is so still, and long may tle use in the church of God; and though I it be. There may be less veneration for the

JOSEPH TRACY, EDITOR.

office, less stability in parochial relations, less office, less stability in parochial relations, less disposition to pay amply for the service rendered, and less health; but there is equal piety, more labor, more self-denial, generally more personal regard for the men, and, may we not say without boasting, a more manifest blessing upon their labors. The moral as well as the natural world develops the principles of compensation. If we regret the loss of many things which seem desirable, we must rejoice in many others, acknowledged to be so and not former-output. others, acknowledged to be so and not former-ly possessed. When we remember the uniformly polite and courtly manners of the edu-cated men of the generation now almost gone, we sigh to think we never shall look upon their like again. When we reflect upon the causes which have, in the natural progress of things, brought a different state of manners, and satis ly ourselves that it is the result of a more gen-eral diffusion of knowledge, and a consequent manly self-respect, we cease our regrets at what cannot be avoided, and rejoice in the what cannot be avoided, and rejoice in the cause. To the same cause, in a great degree, is attributable the change in the outward condition and influence of the clergy, and it ceases to be a source of regret. They no longer, if they ever did, claim for themselves more than is freely accorded. They would be considered simply as teachers of religion, as I once heard one of the wise among them say, and in the one of the wise among them say; and in that character they will be respected and beloved, if

character they will be respected and beloved, if their lives are consistent.

But to their salaries.—"Thou shalt not muz-zle the ox that treadeth out the corn," "The laborer is worthy of his hire." "They that serve at the altar, shall live by the altar." The Scripture authority for competent salaries is abundant. I have thought considerally on the temporalities of the clergy, although I have not entered upon minute calculations. The result of my thinking is, that there is no intellectual entered upon minute calculations. The result of my thinking is, that there is no intellectual labor so inadequately compensated by this world's goods, as that of the parish movister. The average amount of the salaries of 10,405 clergymen, according to returns to the Sceretary of state for the U. S. is \$254,88. (American Alomanac, 1837, pp. 91.) 'I he average for New England alone would probably be higher; perhaps it would be \$550, although I think that would be a high extimate.' Now just consider the amount of labor performed, or which ought to be performed, and for which this is the carthly reward. Consider the hours that must be to be performed, and for which this is the carth-ly reward. Consider the hours that must be devoted to study and retirement; the anxiety which accompanies that study; the calls for sympathy in joy and in sorrow, though oftener in sorrow than in joy; the necessity of perform-ing the expected services, whatever may be the weather or whatever the weatness of the flesh. Consider also the requisition, so generally en-forced, of being given to hospitality; the cost of providing the necessaries to that requisition: of providing the necessaries to that requisition; the house rent, fael and food, all enhanced in price generally in New England, while the means of providing them remain unenlarged.

Alas, poor Simon! The library sickness cannot be cured while things are so. I do not wonder that a worldly but prosperous merchant, when his relative was about to marry a minister, should say, "it was a dreadful poor profes-

Is it right that things should continue thus? Is not the ministry the salt of society? Where do schools prosper, if the minister be not their friend and active inspector? Where are the morals of the people healthy, if the minister be not sound in his instructions and exemplary in his conduct? Can this faithful labor be pernot sound in his instructions and exemplary in his conduct? Can this faithful labor be per-formed most usefully, if he must be continually thinking of temporal wants, how to get the necessaries, without getting into debt? Ought any parishioner quietly to see his perplexities and not attempt to relieve them? It has been said, if you would have a maister thrise in this world, give him a stinted salary. The reason and the consequence are obvious. His study must be forsaken for the farm or the school room, and the time which should be given to promote the spiritual interests of his school room, and the time which should be given to promote the spiritual interests of his people, must be given to provide for his own household. I cannot go into your parish and learn what your salary is, and what demands you must answer from it. But your parishioners can know, if they will; and it is their business to see that the salary is such as wholly to remove that temptation to forsake the appropriate business of your profession. There is no difficulty about it but in the disposition, and that disposition ought to be found in every parish that disposition ought to be found in every par-ish. Extremes indeed are to be avoided. Agur's prayer is that of wisdom; and to the minister, it should be answered by his parish, Let him not be driven to parsmon, which will narrow his soul and deprive him of the means of intellectual improvement; let him not have too much, lest he love the world too well. If I had influence with your parish, I would urge these notions upon them, that among a your other ills to be healed, the sick librar might become fat and hearty—"a cross" la have not, and I will therefore only ask you to accept John Howe's Works for your library, from your faithful brother, ANDREW LAYMAN

\* Far ton high. Probably, it is not over \$400 A major, by of salaries, as paid, are worth test than \$550 - Ed. Rec.

# THE WAY TO PRESERVE PEACE.

We delight in the heautiful prayer of our liturgy, that, "all who profess and call them-selves Christians may be led into the way of truth, and hold the faith in unity of spirit, in the bond of peace, and in righteousness of life," and we believe that our readers will bear witness to the sincerity of our efforts for this end during the six years in which we have discharg-ed the duties of our present office. That the end thus kept in view is a good and desirable one, all will agree. With respect to the lest mode of promoting it, there will be difference of opinion. We have our opinion upon this of opinion. We have our opinion upon this point, and must act in accordance with it; others have their's and must do likewise; but it is not right that they or we should prescribe our not right that they or we should prescribe our respective opinions as a rule of action for those who doubt or deny their correctness. Each party in a collision of sentiment may feel his iability to error; but until he is convinced of its existence in his particular care, he cannot do otherwise than persevere steadily, and if he be a man of decision, holdly, in that cause which the best light he can obtain satisfies him

to be the path of duty.

In our opinion the best mode, indeed the only mode, of preserving peace among Christians, and especially members of the same Church, is to allow the free expression of opinion in rela-tion to matters on which they differ, and, in ac-cordance with the laws of their Charch, may be

cordance with the laws of their Charch, may be permitted to differ.

For a few years past, there has been a strong opposition to the exercise of this privilege, in relation to the different views of Church polity, &c. which have been entertained among Episcopalians. It has been the general desire to perpetuate an entire sience with respect to the existence of such differences, and to delight our latest the table of the Tall is traces and harmonic to the control of the tall is traces and harmonic traces. elves with the belief that all is peace and har-

ony and unity within our borders.

We have cordially participated in this deire, and have been influenced by it whenever our views of truth and duty have permitted its indulgence. We have been happy to entertain it in times past, pursuing with quietness and

of the solid interest which it had at the begin-ning. May grace, mercy and peace be multi-plied to you all, and may the spirit of wisdom, and of power, and of humility dwell with us, and make us ready for every good word and work, and faithful in the service of Christ even

Yours, in the bonds of the WILLIAM G. SCHAUFFLER.

THE WORLD'S PROSPECTS, AND OUR DUTY. Rev. WARREN FAY, D. D.

2. TALENTS TO BE CONSECRATED.
We must devote ourselves, and all we have, to
the service of our Redeemer. We have come
forward and in the presence of God and man, is the misgivings of a inistaken humilwish the misgivings of a inistaken humilwash unlesty, wheat we draw near to Him
week wisdon, grace and strength.

Butlet us identify missions and religion more
shaditely, by a brief reference to particulars.

Tave rise and sink together, both inchurchshad in the presence of God and man,
professedly given ourselves to the Lord to be
his people, and taken him to be our king; but
this has been too often done without a proper
understanding of what the words, to which we
gave our assent, implied. If we have
made an unreserved dedication of all we have
and are to the Lord, we need to renew it; and

1. They give and sink together, both inchurches and individuals, provided there exists an engineed conscience on the subject of missions. This subject, being once known, is so inseparable from the religious frame, that they will forever exhibit the same degree of warnth, of elevation or of depression.

2. As the love of Carist, when once shed about in the heart, becomes a well which mover faileth," so the spirit of missions, though it may not the. No! die it may not, no more than the zeal of God's elect can be dug out of their souls. To know this, is a great exhibition to the attentive Christian, when he exhibition to the attentive Christian, when he cannot not the missionary work in which he we man read the story of Gethsemane, and count the cost of your own redemption; remember who they sould not henceforth live unto yourselves, but unto him who died for you. Provided the exhibition to the attentive Christian, when he exhibition to the missionary work in which he we man rederence to the missionary work in which he was a man and the cost of your own redeemed; on the story of Gethsemane, and count the cost of your own redemption; remember who have a feel which was a feelen dyou with the express purpose that you "should not henceforth live unto yourselves, but unto him who died for you." 2 count with excusing the feeling of your soul with all this in view refuse to give ourselves to him? Can we deny him the few, poor services, which we can reider while we live here on larges of your soul and body, to his service. Give him your mind to the Lord, and offer apy your services, it will not; provided the weak and strive to find out means to you may not any third that a subject to him as a "living sacrifice." Consecuted in ward powers. Have you ever heard of a missionary who are all all you mon it? If so, I should indulge feats, strong and deep, as to his Christian character also. I believe there is no example in the ward of the weak and strive to find out means to give our mind to the Lord to study, how to do you and

tests among those wandering tribes, became our tired or disaffected with his work. The song Curistian's love shines bright, and shove the him your mind also, to strive against systace a planet; the aged Christian's love temptation, and cherish holiness in your own

compation, and cheers not compation and cheers not compation, and cheers not compation, and cheers not compating the plants deep and steadily, like a fixed star. The considerable, but the inside gained, and solidity will compensates for a few fading colors, which were beautiful in their time and place, have the spring blossoms of your trees; but which have for the court of the ends of the earth; which have would have you go, though it be to the ends of the earth; your tongue to speak for him, and every mem-ber to do his will.

water, like them, are only remembered with gateful pleasure, but not wished back again, was the rattr which they produced falls ripe

to be defined as the replaced by weight.

Religion permits, yea, requires, a man to lost with good sense, with circumspection, and deserve among his fellow men the name of a deserve among his fellow men the name of a deserve among his fellow men the name of a deserve among his fellow men the name of a deserve among his fellow men the name of a deserve among his fellow men the name of a deserve of a missionary work is calculated and a men to honor and love God; that you will emdeavor to lead your relatives and friends, and all over whom you have influence, to study their duty towards their Creator and Redeemer, and to consecrate themselves to his service.

3. CONSECRATION A DUTY. word and work, and an accommodation to allow and and work, and an accommodation to a bound feelings, prejudices and habits of taple, with which Christians at home may in great degree dispense. Wild roaming, distant as, fightings, hair-breadth escapes, and the wants of perishing souls, demands? No, the gift of a thousand minds and bodies like ours to him would be no return for what he has done for each of us. The labor of ten thousand the partly casual; excusable, injudi-

from ruin, would be a trifle.

Have you, then, any objection to such a conother solar man. If, therefore, a

secration of yourselves to the Lord? Perhaps you feel unprepared for eccentric or wild probe large, let him not conclude that he is on that you engage; but remember, I only urge that you give to God what you have.

What is wanted is, that we strice to serve an every prulentid maxion, and plumping the continue to the what is wanted we, that we affect to serve the Lord with all our might till use succeed. Can you refuse to try, and to try earnestly, to serve him with all the powers he has given you? No, I trust you do not wish to refuse. It is a pre-

ous privilege and not a burden, to make this nall return of love.

Make then the consecration. Do it serious, solemnly; do it deliberately, and give him secrifice of one, it compensates ten four factors by, solemnly; do it deliberately, and give loss. So the missionary work. Neither ly, solemnly; do it deliberately, and give each faculty, each talent of every kind that you

But do it now. If you delay it from time to bedeaden any one of the sensibilities by time, I fear the subject will be forgotten, and the Gold has characterized human nature. I you will live on as you have done, and the you will live on as you have done, and the world go on in the same road to ruin. O had controlled in the same road to ruin. O had controlled in the same road to ruin the same road to ruin the same road to ruin. O had controlled in the same road to ruin the same roa phasomer fall to my lat; I am no stranger pleasures of thought and intellect, to proper expursion of mind by reasoning and colors hook as bright to me as to other e, and the thrill of harmany is the path to ruin not been till now so thickly throng-ed. If they will now all do it, the world vil soon be an altered world; the gospel will soon be every where known, believed and obeyed, soon be an anxional soon be every where known, believed and obeyed, and the souls of men be saved. If then, dear ament above me which you have, and your rand, and your moon, and your stars, pay me his regular visits; nor have I ever seen them have upon me since I have been a missionary, right, brooks, flowers, mountains, vallies, the world to Christ; refuse it not, for it might delay the consecration. rields, brooks, flowers, mountains, vallies, the ocean, the sparrow on my roof, the nighting for it would be refusing to do your part towards the salvation of the world, and prove you but

and gratitude, and will feel a higher pleasure in it than any that wealth or ease or any thing of earthly origin could ever give.

Perhaps it is your duty to use your property for the cause of Christ. It will then be your joy to give it for the promotion of every good object. To contribute of it for the circulation of the Scriptures, or the spread of the truth in any way, will afford you a higher, sweeter pleasure, then expending it for your one gratipleasure, than expending it for your own grati-fication would ever afford. - To be Continued.

further remarks on missions, to take for a mot-to the exclamation of Paul to the Lycaonians.
"Sirs, why do you these things? We also are men of like passions with you."

There has been, if I mistake not, and is per-

s. Hence a missionary has awakened some-ing of the same kind of interest with any ing else uncommon, and many would look at m, if it were only to enable them to affirm,

in, if it were only to enable them to allirin, We have seen a strange thing to day."

So far as men devoted to foreign missions ave received attentions on account of their istant destination; so far as their ordination was distant destination; so far as their ordination was attended by a multitude, and the shore from which they sailed lined with spectators, because they were going to teach the benighted; so far they should—not be proud of these attentions—no; so far they should blush for shame that they belong to a race who can so wrong God and their fellow men, as to permit one engaging in the salvation of the lost to be a wonder. A wonder among the churches! An uncore.

One maxim is, that a MISSIONARY SPIRIT IS

when the Factir which they produced falls ripe introduced falls ri amily prayer, or for secret prayer, before he indertakes that duty; or a passion to attend meeting; or to unite with the church; or a pasion to tell the truth, or to love his neighbor, before he does these, as it is that he must have a passion to be a missionary. Let every duty be done heartily unto the Lord, and let it be one passionately, if by that term is meant that t be done well; but if it implies something peuliar in the spirit with which a missio oust regard his vocation, and not to be insisted in equally for all Christians, in all their duties, it is highly objectionable; a wisdom, wise be-

nd what is written. Again. It is a maxim among the good Morand not confined, perhaps, in its opera-them; "Never Persuade a MAN TO DE A MISSIONARY."

ed upon, except in those cases where persua-sion is unnecessary, from the fact that all do their duty without it. Otherwise it is not easy to see, why persons are not as properly sub-jects of personsion in reference to the last command of the Lord, as they are in respect to the first, or second, or third. If it is proper to per-suade men to love God and their neighbors, and to abound in good works, why is it improp disposed to neglect, and preaching to the hea-then is a much neglected duty. What is there, then, in being a missionary to the heathen, so mysteriously peculiar, that persuasion should be out of place where it is most demanded? This wisdom cometh not from above. And so ong and so far as such errors are tolerated, so ong and so far the world will be unconverted. For such sentiments aim to accomplish a work for God by thwarting his arrangements;—in other words, an order of means is rescried to, n order to save mankind, at war with the con-

ion of persuasion as a motive, is like mak-it a necessary part of one's call to missions to be able to speak without a tongue, or to live without feed. One might as well preach discord. We perceive no causes which need to interrupt the peace and harmony which have prevailed in our Church, and we trust that the calamity of such an interruption will not befull us; yet we are satisfied that they can no longer be preserved by the injunction of silence on controverled points. It has proved in experience to be like the feeble web which restrains the weak while the strong break through it with investible.

We speak our deliberate convictions, the results of varied and careful observation, when we make this assertion. We have from time to time marked bold and decided expression of opinions within our Church, which we have deemed hostile to the best interests of our Charch and of religion. In some instances we have spoken plainly what we thought of these things, though perhaps with less of censure than they deserved; but in most cases we have been silent. We were aware that it is not error but opposition to error, which brings out the latent elements of controversy, and we thought it best, rather than be instrumental in eliciting it, to leave the evils we deplored, to chicking it, to leave the evils we deplored, to the silent influence of time. In this fallen world of ours, however, time is too generally the friend of evil, which lives in spite of oppo-sition and flourishes where it is suffered to grow without disturbance. The freedom of expresion which has been assumed by ircumstances rendered strong, has become more and more ample, while the restraints imposed chewhere have increased in a reverse proportion. The worse the sentiments which posed ensewhere the sentiments which have required censure, the stronger has been the prejudice against their exposure; because in propertion to the magnitude of the evil must be the unpleasantness of the language by which it is rebuked. Clothe it in what words you have the words with what professions you will, accompany it with what professions you may, still if we speak so as to be understood, the speak so as to be universitive, the blame somewhere, must inter-degree the semblance of universal But if whenever we do this we are harmony. But if whenever we do this we all told to beware of controversy, if error is never to be interrupted in its career, because of the collision which must ensue, what is this but to cry peace, peace, when there is no peace?

cry peace, peace, when there is no peace?
The way then to preserve peace is to allow
the free expression of opinion; to consider with
candor and charity the sentiments which may pear to be truth. Acting on these principles, we have recently expressed ourselves freely on them. Our readers will judge for themselves; and if they should differ in any points from our correspondents or ourselves, it is only what is to be expected from the necessary diversity in human character. In necessarits unitas, in non necessariis libertas, in omnibus charitas. [Episcopal Recorder.

THE MALADNING PACT !!

Professor Pond called the fact, that there was not one general revival of religion in all the same is true of all New England, with very few exceptions. When I read that article, I thought upon it. I sent my mind round the length and breadth of New England, and then bade it thousands upon thousands into my mind's eye, all immortal, and soon to stand at the bar of and an angel's heart that I might feel right in view of the spectacle before me, I would send through every ear and in upon every conscience,

Who is alarmed, who is alarmed at the

Vhen I had reiterated this inquiry, with an angel's solemnity and tenderness, until I had gained the ear and caught the eye of every pro-fessed disciple of Christ in the land, I could gained the ear and caught the eye of every pro-fessed disciple of Christ in the land, I could wish to address various classes and conditions of this mighty assemblage of saints, as follows: 4. I see many thousands of Christian parents, whose children are still unconverted, and has-ting down to death. These parents know, that unless the days of revival return, many, many of these children must perish forever.

many of these children must perish forever. Christian father, Christian mother, are you o revival in your church? Say honestly, are ou alarmed, when you see your children ready to perish? Do you instruct them, and live be-fore them, and pray with them, as though you were alarmed?

2. I see many thousand Christian husbands and wives, whose companions are still uncon-verted. They know, they can hardly hope to see them converted, unless God's Spirit again returns to the churches. Christian husbands of unconverted wives, Christian wives of unconverted husbands, are you nlarmed at the "alarming fact," that there is no revival in

3. I look still, and behold many thousand Christians, Sabbath School superintendants and teachers. They know, that the scholars, committed to their care, will go down to endless darkness, unless their hearts are changed by the Spirit of God. Sabbath School superintendants and teachers, are you slarmed at the "alarming fact," that there is no revival in your school and your class? Truly, are you alarmed, lest the souls of the dear children permarmed, lest the souls of the dear children per-ish forever? Did you pray and teach last Sab-bath, as though you were alarmed? 4. I look still, and behold many thousand pasters, unto when are sounding.

pastors, unto whom are committed immortal souls. These pastors know, that these souls cannot be fitted for heaven, unless by the aid and agency of the sacred Spirit. They stand ap in the pulpit and see before them hundreds, who have no hope in Christ, and who will soon and certainly come short of heaven, unless God "rend the heavens and come down." Pasters, preachers of the general microscopic forms. preachers of the gospel, ministers of Christ, are you alarmed at the "alarming fact" that, there is no revival in your parish? Does it disturb your slumbers at night, and weigh upon your spirits by day? Are you alarmed, when you sit in your study, and number those of your charge, that are unconverted? Are you alarmed, when one and another of that number dies, and go before you to the judgment? Are you alarmel, when souls perish, and God is

5. I look still, and behold many pious teach-5. I look still, and behold many pious teachers of the youth of this land, in our schools and academies and colleges. These are all intrusted with a precious charge. They are constantly handling minds and souls, destined to live forever. They know, that these youth must be wrought into the image of God, and the heirship of heaven, by the divine Spirit. Teachers of you, b, professors and presidents of colleges, are you alarmed at the "alarming fact," that there is no revival in your school or college? Are you alarmed?

ege? Are you alarmed?

6. I look still, and behold many theological teachers, and ng mts and directors of educa-tion societies, and missionary societies. They know, that without revivals of religion, the schools of the prophets will not be filled, and beasficiaries of the Education Society will not be found, and missionaries of the cross will not be found, and missionaries of the cross will not be found, and missionaries of the car of be-nevolence with absolutely stop, and Zion will go into deep mourning; and infidelity will shout for joy. Theological professors, secreta-ries and agents of innevolent societies, are you alarmed at the "sisrming fact," that there are no general revivals in this land? The men, the money, and the prayers, which you must noncy, and the prayers, which you must

(I love the term disciples.) They all are pledged to labor, and pray, and live, for the advancement of Zion and the glory of God. Without revivals, Zion will not be advanced as she ought to be, and God will not be glorified as he should be. Disciples, disciples, say, as you alterned to are you alarmed at the "alarming fact," that there are no general revivals? Are you alarmed lest sinners this year die in their sins, an their blood be found in your skirts in the judge. alarmed at the self cause to be, and to write himself,

BROTHER TRACY, -I send you the following you think it advisable, you will give it pub-

lication.
It is often lamented that the influence of the Holy Spirit in converting sinuers, for three or four years past, has been, to so great an extent, withheld. Undoubtedly, there are reasons for this suspension, which, if duly examined

and carnestly prayed over, would cover most of the churches and pastors with mourning. We have recently seen but few published accounts of revivals, and, possibly, the time has been, when such accounts were too frequently published. Be that as it may, I am inclined to think that, at the present time, there are not public acknowledgements enough of what God

which that term has often been understood, viz a great excitement. But for some time past the presence of the Lord." We have employed no means, nor resorted to any measures, save the preaching of the word, accompanied by pastoral visits and the earnest, persevering prayers of the church. When, in the province and a by patterna visits and the earnest, persevering prayers of the church. When, in the providence of God, I came here, two years and a half since, there was a little band of praying souls. The whole church numbered about very few communion seasons, when some one or more has not been added to the church. One has been removed by death: we trust, to the reward of the righteous above. Three have been dismissed to sister churches. We have sixty now remaining.

The persons who have been added to the church and who now constitute more than helf

church, and who now constitute more than half its present number, have been brought in grad-ually. Some of them have been by letter from other churches; but a goodly number have been

other churches; but a goody humber have been by profession from the world.

We have, occasionally, held meetings for religious inquiry; but the number who have attended, at any one time, has rarely exceeded five or siz. They have, one after another, cherished hope in Christ; and others have been awakened. But the work has been still. There has been but very little visible excitement has been but very little visible excitement. It has resembled the "still small voice," which once called Elijah to duty. The effect has been most salutary. One after another has turned from sin to holiness; from the love and service of the world, to the love and service of God. Soon, the domestic altar has been reardup and family prayer instituted. Soon, they have come and publicly avouched the Lord, Jehovah, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, to be their God and given un themselves to him in their God, and given up themselves to him in an everlasting covenant. Soon, their voices have been heard mingling in the social praying During this "refreshing from the present

of the Lord," the greater part of the church have manifested, uniformly, a spirit of earnest prayer. They have fit that all their dependence was on God; that unless the Lord blessed our efforts, we should labor but in vain. The effect of the persecution which they lad, it is believed, has been to lead the chi worked "patience." But one feeling has been manifested for those who are "living without God and without hope in the world," and that has been, one of deep pily and compassion. The case of sinners, hardened in impenitence, and for properties. and far from righteousness, has been carried t

With the increase of the church, there has been not only an increase of a spirit of prayer and feeling for sinners, but also a growing in-terest in the lenevolent operations of the day. Though receiving missionary aid ourselves, we have contributed, annually, more than \$100 to charitable purposes. This amount has been increased the last year. It is believed that it is but justly due to this little church and society to say, that, as they have freely received, so, in roportion to their substance, they have freely given to the treasury of the Lord. The month-y concerts for Foreign Missions and for Sab-nath Schools have been uniformly attended, and a collection taken for each of the objects.
While we have endeavored to hold the ark also endeavored to leach and feel that the le- a time of want, -let it be seen also, that it is a gitimate effect of these truths is to make active of abundant supply.

We would desire to give all the glory of whatever success may have bitherto attended our labors, to God, to whom it all belongs; and our prayer is, that He will keep us humble; that we may ever cherish a spirit of meckness and forgiveness. And as God has appeared not to "despise the day of small things grateful for past favors, and trust Him for the future. He has, hitherto, been our Ebenezer, and we doubt not, he will be our Jehovah Jirch.

Quincy, Jan. 19, 1937. W. M. CORNELL.

TRACT DISTRIBUTION.

The testimony of one who has made the experiment of doing good by the distribution of Tracts. The following communication to the Rev. Seth Bliss, Secretary of the American Tract Society, Boston, is from a pious mechanic in New Hampshire, ac-

companied with a liberal donation. The distributions of Tracts affords a simple cheap and easy method of doing good to the souls of men; and when accompanied with personal conversation and prayer, has been en nently blessed. Christians themselves need to engage in such labors of love, to keep alive the spirit of piety in their own hearts. Why do wo often hear complaints of coldness, and want o often near companies. Let a Christian Tract religious enjoyment? Let a Christian Tract visiter take his bundle of tracts,—go to his closet and pray over them—attentively read closet and pray over them—attentively reac one of them and pray again for a blessing up on them; let him go with a spirit of prayer meekness and love, and present them to his fellow men, affectionately entreating them to seek and secure the salvation of their souls; and when he returns, shall we hear him com-

ning that he has no religious enjoyment? I fear that in many places my brethren are freezing to death, from neglecting the work of personal effort for the salvation of individuals.

As a natural consequence, infidelity and vice

Many who are friendly to other plans of be-Many who are triendly to be aware how much nevolence, seem not to be aware how much Tract Societies and Tract Visiters are doing to promote the cause of Foreign and Domestic promote the cause of Foreign and Domestic Missions, to provide Bibles for the destitute, to induce children to come into the Sabbath School. to persuade persons to attend public worship for the promotion of the cause of temperance

ledge.
In the town of ——, N. H., Mr. B. was

In the town of \_\_\_\_\_, N. H., Mr. D. was seriously impressed with a sense of the importance of divine things, but postponed it to a future period. Again, when from home, his impressions returned; but he put off the subject, saying, "I will attend to it when I return home." That time came, and passed, and he neglected his resolution. Sometime after this, home." That time came, and passed, and he neglected his resolution. Sometime after this, he went to market with his team, and while returning, he saw in the road a tract. He picked it up and began to read. It was "Quench not the Spirit." It reminded him of his former resolutions, and his disregard of them. He travelled on and continued reading. It soon produced tears in his eyes, and a desire to seek his soul's salvation. And it is believed he did seck carnestly, and found the "pearl of great price." He has since united with the church, and has been active in various benevolent over nd has been active in various benevolent ope ations, particularly the tract cause.

BOSTON RECORDER. Friday, Jan. 20, 1837.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Quarterly Meeting of Directors.

The usual Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Directors. rs was held on Wednesday, Jan. 11th, 1937. Apopriation for the Quarter were made to the amount o ore than \$15,000 to 775 beneficiaries, of which 93 were new beneficiaries. The above appropriation are larger by three thousand dollars, than they were the preceding quarter. This fact is cheering in view of the number of pious indigent young men in a course of preparation for the ministry, while there is so great and still an increasing demand for preachers of the gospel. And it is an interesting consideration, that here is a larger accession of new beneficiaries the present quarter than in any quarter ever before, and arger by 32 than the corresponding quarter the las year. But it is a distressing fact, that while there are many of this class of individuals disposed to pre pare for the ministry, the benevolent part of the cor nunity are so tardy in meeting the pecuniary wants reated by sustaining them while in their course study. The treasury of the American Education So ciety was overdrawn at the close of the last year in he month of May, by more than \$4,000. Since the this debt has been gradually increasing, till it nov mounts to about \$9,000; and this, too, in times hen money is hard to be obtained by donation of The Board feel constrained to make this representation of the condition of the Society, and thus to appeal to the community, which has never yet been ddressed in vain. A statement of facts, before this would have been presented to the Christian public and it not been for the repeated and strong application for funds by the American Board of C for Foreign Missions. Wishing not to divert the pubic attention from their imperative claims, silence ha hitherto been preserved. But it would be wrong and a breach of trust to remain any longer silent. case demands that they speak as with trumpet-tong ue. and proclaim their necessities through the length and breadth of the land.

As the demands on the Society are rapidly incr ea g, unless its friends come forward with promptness and liberality, its operations mu at he greatly embarrassed, if not actually retarded. Let the nevelence of the followers of Christ be common unsu rate with the greatness of this sacred enterprise. A ho rill stand aloof from this glorious work, on w hich God has enstamped the broad seal of his approbation? Who will withold his influence, his prayers, an d his nished many a feeble and destitute church, with a devoted and able pastor; which has trained up men who are now breaking the bread of eternal life to the fam | shed eathen, and which has caused many solitary an d barren spots in the wilderness to bud and blossom as the rose? Christians have long been praying the 1 ord of the harvest, to send forth laborers into the rich ily extended and waving fields. God is now hearing a answering their prayers. By the outpouring of his pirit on the churches, he has converted and be ought forward a large number of young men, and he now calls upon his people to educate these youth for his service. He is thus testing the sincerity of their prayers. He is now weighing in the balance the ir de sires to have an adequate ministry provided for a perishing world. Let all, then, who have prayed for an ncrease of laborers in the harvest, evince, by liberal contributions, the sincerity of their petitions, and thus prevent the embarrassment which otherwise must inevitably arise from the greatly augmented number of

Rooms of the American Education Society

Every day, we think, for a week past, we have been told of some place, of which we had not previously heard, where religion seems to be revising and extending; where there is "a better state of f celing " among church members, and frequent instar rees. of awakening and apparent conversion among oth ers. On some days, we have heard of three or four such places. In some, the pastor does not besitate to say, We have heard some facts we have a revival." which, in our opinion, ought to be published; b at not without the consent of the pastors, among whose people they occur.

In every case, so far as we have heard, the et citement appears to be a healthy one; such as need not be followed by reaction. In two places, Prof. Pond's article, "An arlarming Fact," has been of man fest use, if not the immediate occasion of the awaker ing. In some places, the paster and church, without Incip from abroad, have held a series of religious meetings, at least once a day, for several days. In some, the has been a general, systematic visitation of the parish by members of the church, attended with man ifest good effects. In some, inquiry meetings are held. In others, they are studiously avoided; the pastor visiting and conversing with the inquirers in private. There no one system of measures generally adopted. In some places, no measures are used, except the ordinary means of grace,-which, we cannot doubt, are sed more religiously than at some former times, and in some other places.

That the minds of Christians-ministers and others are taking this healthy direction, might be inferred from the character of the articles which our courses pondents have sent us of late. Whoever has read

himself, as to his own life, his own sins, his own duty? Will not ministers ask themselves, whether they are now doing all that they ought, for the salvation of the souls of those over whom they might have influence? Will not all Christians inquire, whether their own attention is now directed to the various ob jects which demand their attention, in proportion to their importance? Will they not ask themselves whether they are willing to meet their relatives triends, neighbors,-those of them who may die to norrow, -- at the bar of God, without greater efforts that they have yet made for their salvation? What have you more important, that demands your previous atten

Andover, Jan. 17, 1837. The Society of Inquiry, connected with the The ogical Seminary, held a public exercise in the Chapel ast evening, in behalf of SEAMEN. The Rev. Mr Lord, pastor of the Mariner's Church, Boston, an the Rev. Mr. Rogers, of the Odeon, were present, and ddressed the meeting. Prof. Park made the intro-tuctory prayer. Mr. Lord spoke with feeling, and interested the audience, by touching narratives of railors. He exposed the conduct of Sailor's landlords. and depicted the good influence of the "Sailor's Home," and made it evident by his manner, that he was no hireling, but that his heart as well as his in-

Mr. Rogers followed him, with one of the most elojuent and effective appeals that we have had here for long time. The impression will not soon be efficed rom the auditors. The claims of the sailer were brought home with irresistible force, and the terrific cenery of storm and shipwreck, on the mighty deep, were sketched with a master's hand; and so graphi were some of the incidents, that the hearer imagined or, whom he had seen, who had been taken from a wreck after having been exposed to the fury of the elements, four nights and three days, and who resolved that he would no more traverse the seas. He had, however, been scarcely a week on shore, before he et sail again, overcome by an irresistible necessity, or desire, and was away, far away. The support which religion gave to the pious sailor, in distressing scenes, was illustrated by firsts of recent occurrence

A complete revolution in the Seminary, with regard o the interest in Seamen, has been wrought within a year, and it is now the favorite, ruling cause, that aniates our meetings. This influence has also been extended over the state by means of addresses agents, and the Christian community are coming to e rescue of a long forgotten, but deeply interesting welfare of the globe; by whom we may diffuse intelli gence and communicate a knowledge of Christ to the nost distant parts of the earth.

It may be well to say, in this connexion, that there are two " Bethels," or places of worship for seamen, in this city. The "Mariner's Church." in Parchas treet, on Fort Hill, is under the pastoral care of the Rev. D. M. Lord, sustained by the Boston Seamen Friend Society. The church was organized about five years ago, and is in fellowship with the other Orthodox Congregational churches in the city. The Sailors' Home," in Purchase Street, is under the care of this Society.

The other "Bethel" is at the North Square. It

pulpit is supplied by the Rev. E. T. Taylor. It is sustained by the Boston Port Society. Mr. Taylor belongs to the Methodist denomination Poth Metho dists and Unitarium are members of the Society: but its funds, we believe, are mostly furnished by the

No church was organized at this place, till within few months. We were present on the Sabbath previous to their first communion. Mr. Taylor gave notice of it, and invited Episcopulians, Methodists Presbyterians, Universalists, and some others, to be present and partake. He is a remarkable man. In genius as a preacher, he has few counts. From want of education, his sermens are very deficient in connect. ed argument and scholar-like finish; but they abound uine pathos and conceptions of exquisite beauty His house is crowded on the Sabbath. Many are kept by his influence from losing all respect for good morals and religion, and some are awakened, who, we hope, find salvation.

young men who apply for putronage. The press at is PRESENT STATE OF UNITARIANISM.

Discourse on Mitacles, preliminary to the Argument for a Revelation; being the Dudleian Lecture, delivered before Harvard University, May 14, 1836, by the Rev. Orville Dewey." We give a few extracts.

Rev. Orvide Dewey." We give a few extracts.

It seems to be thought by some, that the day has gone by for talking about miracles; that they answersed a purpose indeed in the primitive age, but have no honger any use. Not a few are saying, "Our feelings convince us, that Christianity is true; the Pook convinces us that it is true; and we want no other evidence." It was in this feeling, obviously, that Coleridge exclaimed, "Evidences of Christianity! I am wenty of the word. Make a man feel the want of it; rouse him, if you can, to the self-knowledge of his in, if you can, to the self-knowledge of bis nuse fill, if you can, to the trust atto its own evi-

This observation will apply, perhaps, to the case of apprehension of the spirit and power of Christianity that sense of the spiritual relief and comfort that brings, which does not, it is true, depend on miracl brings, which does not, it is true, depend on miracles; in other words, that view of the superstructure which does not, it is true, immediately depend on any view of a foundation. But this view presuppuses a speculative or traditional belief in the Christian Religion; or, if it does not, then it is just like a faith in any other good writings; that is, simply a belief that they are good, and wise, and therefore true; and if true, accordant with the will of God. In this same, we have faith ant with the will of God. In this see an with the dictates of reason. But Christianity we re-ceive as a special revelation, an authoritative record of God's will; and in this character it must have some attestation beyond its general consonance with our ra-tional or moral nature; else every demonstration in the mathematics, and every undisputed principle in moral philosophy, would be a revelation. That attestation,

I say, is miracle.

Miracle, then, holds its place is every honest explanation of the external evidences of Christianit; and I think the same is true of the internal evidence. With regard to this branch of the argument.

peace the even tenor of our way; but we think that in present circumstances it must yield to how can you secure without revivals? Are the honest expression of important truth, even though others should make it the occasion of discord. We perceive no causes which need to interrupt the peace and harmony which have prevailed in our Church, and we trust that the calamity of such an interruption will not be advanced of the prevailed in our Church, and we trust that the calamity of such an interruption will not be advanced of the prevailed in our church, and we can not say that a person had ever heard of a revelation. Let Christians inform them have or see your noble work remain unfinished, how can you secure without revivals? Are to wish on the subject: and if any say, we have already more books than we have time to read, the them do something to send to interrupt the peace and harmony which have prevailed in our Church, and we trust that the calamity of such an interruption will not be advanced to such a result. They seem mainly bent on learning their own duty, that they may do it, or awakening to right action, those who are seek us in regard to this subject: and if any say, we have already more books than we have time to read, the them do something to send the not believe in regard to this subject: and if any say, we have already more books than we have time to read, the them do something to send their day and rest for his mind, which leads to such a result. They seem mainly bent on learning their own duty, that they may do it, or awakening to right action, those who are seen to be in the same condemnation with themselves. Such men are in little danger of profiless disputes. At all events, we do not intend that such disputes to receive them. I send you the following inselves in regard to this subject: and if any say, we have al very justly say this? What, then, would be the dis-tinction between the writings of Fenelon and the re-cords of inspiration? There is a difference between cords of inspiration? There is a difference between truth and revealed truth. A thing may be true, whether it is revealed or not: may, it must be true independently of that consideration. But, is it revealed to be true? is the question; and that question is overlooked in this view of the internal evidences.

But I hear it said, "Could you receive a communication as four heaves, if it was exidently of had-

But a near it said, "Could you receive a commu-nication as from heaven, if it were evidently of bad tendency? And if not, then is not the excellence of the communication a part of the evidence?" I answer, No; it is only something presupposed in the case; not the proof that makes out the case. If a man un-dertakent in preserver, it not the proof that makes out the case. If a man undertakes to prove any thing to me, he must undertake to prove something that is credible. I cannot listen to him but upon that condition. It would be incredible.—a case not to be supposed nor argued upon, that the Almighty had sent to me a communication of evil tendency. I demand this condition then, that the message be good, but the condition is not the proof.—

All this is evidently aimed at the Transcendentalists. Its object is, to discredit their inward perception of the excellency of divine truth, as a suffici reason for receiving it; to show that we need a fixed and definite standard of religion, existing out of our own minds, and independent of them, as the Puble does; and that the authority of this indard must be confirmed to us by external evidence, addressed to the cals and Conservatives, partaking largely of the as understanding through the senses,—such as miracles, ture of both. The medical questions argued in the proved by authentic history to have been actually That we do need such a standard, is doubtless

ue, or God would not have given it. But this view of the matter is evidently deficient. It makes religion too exclusively a matter of the understanding. Inleed, as the balancing of historic proofs leads only to probable opinions, and not to absolute certainty, it nakes the truth of Christianity a matter of opinion only, and not of knowledge. And what is worse,as but few of the human race ever can be able to ex-amine the historic argument for themselves, so as to judge, from their own acquaintance with the proofs, of the authenticity, genuineness, and purity of the text of ancient writings,—most must be content to build their faith in Christianity on the opinions of others, who are suppose to have examined these points for themselves. A poor foundation this, for a soul overwhelmed with a sense of guilt, and trembling in view of death and judgement! As is well shown in Fdwards on the Affections, the plain, pious Christian not merely thinks that the gospel is probably true, but es that it is true. Such men, though Mr. Dewey calls them " enthusiasts," " have a secret and intuitive perception of the divinity of those writings." Active perception of the divinity of those writings. According to the apostle's exhortation, they have given whist they avow their obligations to red beed to the sure word of prophecy, as to a light shinning in a dark place, till the day dawned and the day for, to I im who has said, "Occupy it for, to I im who has said, "Occupy it will be a said star arose in their hearts. Thus they have obtained ar arose in their hearts. Thus they have obtained then "give an account of thy stew a widence that they have not followed cunning'y demayest be no longer steward." vised fables, more convincing than Peter's assertion competitors, and with such enlightened pidge concerning the voice which came to him from the most cellent glory. The system which excludes this "intuitive perception" of spiritual truth, may have much of truth in it, but falls far short of the whole truth.

We intended to notice the reply to this, which appeared in the Evaniaer for November; but on lookng over that number, we find that it would occupy ore space than we can spare this week.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Greek Testament, with English Notes, critical, The Greek Testament, with English Notes, critical, philological, and exceptical, partly selected and arranged from the best commentators, ancient and modern, but chiefly original; the whole being especially adapted to the use of Academical Students, Candidates for the Sucred Office, and Ministers; though also intended as a manual Fedition for the set of Theological Readers in general. By the Candidates for the charge of the design of the work of the w the author's interpretation of some passages, bearing the author's interpretation of some passages, bearing upon the government and doctrines of the church of our readers of every grade that "Mauma England; but, he remarks, "cases of such a nature production of a are very unfrequent in [this] book." Of the author, ment and a discriminating mind, and having long been conversant with a wide field of classical Greek study, t was to be expected that Dr. B. and the study. he says; -" Possessed of a sound and sober judgement and a discriminating mind, and having long been was to be expected that Dr. B. would exhibit a of our religious writers.—10,000 copie onmentary, which should be a kind of multum in commentary, which should be a kind of multum in parvo; and such is the fact. The reader will find, in most places of the New Testament, at least a hint of the most important opinions that have been maintained tor,—I rejoice that the Massachusetts Sabbali Society have, at last, published a singing Lock s in respect to the meaning of them." The accuracy mirably adapted to the wants of Sa of the printing, he thinks, will satisfy Dr. Bloomfield himself. For our own part, having had the work but course of the Christian Examiner for a few months a few days, we can only say that the mechanical execution is splendid; and that the author's plan is excelthis book, nor to the compiler for his unweated index lent, and so far as we have been able to examine, judiciously executed. Such a work was needed. A few
ministers, perhaps, may be so well furnished with
the original authorities from which Dr. I loomfield derived his materials, that they do not need it; but there

As a general thing, in our schools, the suggest rived his materials, that they do not need it; but there are not many who can long be destitute of it, without discredit, either to themselves or their purishes. It would be an excellent prescription for a "Sick Library."

The Weekly Advocate; established for, and devoted to, the moral, mental and political improved.

(though sometimes not at all) to compy a small three close of the schools, say by singing (or which is not two or they excess of a horn devoted to, the moral, mental and political improved.

Righteousness."

Are you a Christian? or Aid to Self-Examination, for Members of the Church of Christ and those who expect to become Members. "If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature." 2 Cor. v. 17. By Rev Hubbard Winslow, Pastor of Bowdoin street Church. Third Edition. Boston: D. K. Hitch-work. 1836.

With the words,

"Holy Son, our hearts prepare
For the solemn work of prayer."

This one tune is worth the price of the whole back. In short, I hope all our schools, (under the direction of whitever denomination.) will speedly introduce this book; and I am confident that they will find that seen. "I full children" can sing the praises of there Righteousness."

We understand that another edition is demanded,
Maker.

We understand that another edition is demanded, and will soon appear. Any of our readers who have not seen the work, may judge of it from the following

specimens.
TAKE HEED HOW YOU HEAR THE GOSPEL.-Hear not to criticise—to be entertained—to be pleased; but to be searched—to be pained, if need be—to be made acquainted with your sins and your necessities—to learn the will of God and your duty. Come to it with prayer; with solemnity; with an honest desire to know, and intention to obey the truth. With regard to this branch of the argument, various them attentively, must have perceived a growing disposition to think about the salvation of sinters. More and more, those who write for us are disposed to write on that subject. We are glad to see it, as to bear these accounts. Some have expressed their fears, that the writers would get into angry and unprofitable controversy about measures. We do not expect it. Their writings do not betray the state of

not for granted that you are a renewed persen, and therefore the message is not for you, but apply a silt to yourself. Be continually striving and praying to the very same things which we exhout trees.

persons to strive for.

CULTIVATE A RICHT SENSE OF YOUR DEPEN. DENCE UPON THE HOLY SPIRIT.—It is his liar office to take of the things of Christ, and them unto cs. If, then, you would grow in knowledge of Christ; if you would have clear transforming views of dixmetrath; you must earn seek for the anointing of the Holy Spirit. It seek for the anointing of the Holy Spain high prerogative to renew and sanctify the ences, the more will you receive the

ences, the more will you receive them.

Guide to the Lord's Supper; Containing writings on
the subject by Dr. Morison, Dr. Mason, Dr. Owen,
Archbishop Leighton, President Dwight, Lishey
Sumner, Mrs. Graham, Dr. Scott, and others, New
York, John S. Taylor, 1837, pp. 152, 32mo. The names of the authors are a sufficient pledge for

the excellence of the matter.

The Library of Health, and Teacher on the line Constitution. Was. A. Alcott, I ditor. Asther the Young Man's Guide, Young Mother, and Hen. I live in; and Conductor of the Annals of I durate Boston, Light and Secures, No. 1. Cont. ill.

This is a monthly publication of 32 pages, at an dollar a year in advance. The title, Libra been called, because it was found that the lantitle led many to mistake its character. Its I'diter school in the Masonic Temple,") may be considered as a connecting link between the two classes of Radio work, we leave to physicians. Its u.oral influence decidedly good; and we are glad to hear that its propects of support are favorable.

Scientific and Literary Journal, for the Liffusion of Useful Knowledge. Fuston, Light & Steams, pp. 24, 8vo. semi-monthly. Price, 2,00 per an. in

This takes the place of the "Scientific Tracts." of title is to be attended with such in provement the work itself, as the experience of the publishers has suggested. We are glad to learn that the public pronounces this work worthy of support.

MAMMON; or, Covetousness the Sin of the Christian The simple history of this volume is, perhaps in strongest recommendation. It is right the pshould know that, out of a e house, et and three Essays, many of them from the pers of i distinguished and pepular writers, it was select Dr. J. P. Smith and the Fen. and Rev. I spat as the one best entitling its gifted author one hundred gui ens know how to receive and how to use the distinction conferred on him.

The name selected by the author for the I-say less than the selected by the author for the I-say less than the selected by the author for the I-say less than the selected by the author for the I-say less than the selected by the author for the I-say less than the selected by the author for the I-say less than the selected by the author for the I-say less than the selected by the author for the I-say less than the selected by the author for the I-say less than the selected by the sele

tection of selfishness, considered as the antagor the gospel. Here it is shown, with equal enerthought and felicity of diction, that the universe designed by God to disp'ay and enjoy his love, that sin, in the form of selfishness, is the frustrati-the divine plan. All sin is demonstra ed to be fishness; while the gospel, as a vast scheme of be olence, is shown to be at war with it in all its of

refer to the Salibath School Harn, by Mr. Lewell )

Our superintendents, in the first place, are many of HE WEEKLY ADVOCATE; established for, and devoted to, the moral, mental and political improvenent of the people of Color. Conducted by a Commutee of Colored men. Philip A. Lall, Proprieter.

This newspaper commenced with the beginning of the colored men. Price St. 50 per an. \$1.00 this year, at New York. Price, \$1,50 per an. \$1,00 most propitions. It has not only added to our in advance. We hope it will be well conducted and bers, and (I hope) to our graces, but it has go well supported.

The National Preacher for December contains two sermons by R.zv. Dr. Miller, on "The Lord our Righteousness."

Are you a Christian? or Aid to Self-Examination, for Members of the Church of Christ and those who ex-

HADVARD UNIVERSITY.

At a meeting of the Overseers of Harvard Univer-sity, held on Thursday in the Senate Chamber, the

As we are told that this University is not a sectar

them of late, to overlook unite with them in vario the bonds of Christian fel

something of the spirit whi mong the rulers of that " ANDOVER .- The Theo! dent Licentiates, 8; Senior 47; Junior class, 37. Tot

January 96

Baxgon.-There are in Resident Licentiates, 1; Class, 17; Junior Class, 1 Painceron.-The The

Resident Licentiate, 1; Fire 48; Third Class, 43. Total OBERIN COLLEGIATE dents are, in the Theologic giate, 95; Shorter Course, partment, 52; Young Ladi Indigent students prepari try and possessing the requitain aid from the American

Lectures or Jeruszlen, We understand that Mr. Ca lectures on these subjects on Monday, Tuesday and clock. He will also, if same afternoons of the sen receive the encouragement, NEW ME

The following is a narrat Dr. Cox in Vermont: At the time of my arriva

a considerable excitement in of a celebrated revivalist, on ward with a reckless fary. ward with a reckless lary, people the same evening, a course of noval mechanisterm appears to me accurat afterwards come into anoth the effect of which had been accurate the effect of the ments had subsided, to lead gio is community, a residual bordering on a disinclination dactive for a time of total in co coad his name, while recepture of the subside in the control of the subside in the control of t

There, now, I give a que brought in fifteen minutes to hope of you—you will

you do not love God in five ever!" The terrified candida made—a hundred converts a We take this from the Ame have seen it in several other well known Mr. Burchard. observe, that Dr. Cox does n sed" any of the proceeding He does not tell us how he go reading his book, before any in the papers, we understood at any of Mr. Burchard's me

us what he supposes to be fact improperly require people to a mission to God, forthwith, dumnation if they should delay We have had particular statem of it, fion unexceptionable wit sent. But we know that the ti and assigning a certain number described, was said to have ha where it did not happen. It we done at Perkinsville; and then and we think, at several other Its narrators probably changed

own convenience. It is a pity that people cannot ing the truth, when the truth, a Burchard, is enough to answer falsehoods are told concernic is reason enough, why many hin, let his faults be what they when one story to his discredit many will at once disbelieve at

PROFESSOR T We expected to say no moreone time; but the Christian In the last number of that pape Some have feared that Tholas were known, might be classed

torationists in this country

Perhaps this explains the in Canadering the growing inflagged literature upon the check try, is it desirable—is it right santinents retily entertained by alar of the German divines, she The question, whether the vi to be "conceased" it one which can be the conceased.

to be "concealed," is one which Watchman have an undoubted please; but if they represent we shall complain of injustic with which we have any conce of duty. It is not whether The be "concealed," but whether rectly exhibited. In discussing arguments concerning the pro-

will be at all to the purpose. One thing more. The passa contains a direct charge of against somebody. This cha nothing, till the dishonest indivithe proofs given. We are ne of those who have done Tholuck's works before the pe believe that any one of the n is

" THE NEGRO'S Is the title of an article, of which many persons will read ping, in our next paper; from will gain new ideas; and con which, there will be different of pen of one of the most extensiv ential clergymen in the Southers

To Correspondents. Se are unavoidably deferred.

ECCLESIAST Installed in Bedford, the I Trinitarian Congregational Char JONATEAN LEAVICE. LOVE

on are a renewed person, and is not for you, but apply it all incally striving and praying for which we exhort enconverted

CHT SENSE OF YOUR DEFEN-loLY SPIRIT.—It is his peca-the things of Christ, and show then, you would grow in the ; if you would have clear and fidymetrath; you must carnesily ag of the Holy Spinit. It is his new and sanctify the nird; and realize votes. rentize your need of his influ-

Supper; Containing writings on Morison, Dr. Mason, Dr. Owen n, President Dwight, Eishop ar, Dr. Scott, and others. New r, 1837. pp. 152, 82m ors are a sufficient pledge for

and Teacher on the Haman A. Alcott, Fditor. Author of bide, Young Mother, and House ector of the Annals of I ducation. Stearns, No. 1. Con.hill.

publication of 32 pages, at one The title, Library of Heathh, eformer, as it has heretofore it was found that the latter its character. Its I'diter, A. B. Alcott, teacher of th Temple,") may be considered een the two classes of Radi-, partaking largely of the nalical questions argued in this icians. Its n.oral influence is are glad to hear that its pros

ournal, for the Diffusion of oston, Light & Stearns. pp. Price, \$2,00 per an. in

of the "Scientific Tracts," san e publishers. The change d with such improvements in experience of the publishers e glad to learn that the public thy of support.

ness the Sin of the Christian of this volume is, perhaps its ion. It is right the public of one hunnel and forty them from the pens of highly ar writers, it was selected, by I on, and Rev. I: plist Neel, its gifted author to a prize of offered by Dr. Conquest, for conscience of those who nuthority of revelation, on gs, and must be accounted d, "Occupy till I come," I thy stewardship, for thor ward." An idst so many chenlightened judges, it is no , however distinguished, to and, if we are not greatly merit has fallen on

the author for the Essay has at once inviting and apprepri-plan is both perspictors and ader three sin ple divisions of der three rin pre-mena of Mammon have been 1, while the opposite virtues 2, it by presented to view volume is devoted to view, volume is devoted to the de-considered as the antagonist of shown, with equal energy of ay and enjoy his love, but then proves that selfishness, habit of the world, has long

of this work we must leave to at, in which covetousness is d form of selfishneshnes, and explained, and enforced. We in the mean time, to more la n the mean time, to prove to mind.—Lond, Evan, Mag. gregational minister in London this city—"Manmon" has y with our reading community. was a fine work; but the las s him in the very first rank -10,000 copies have already

i School Hanr. Mr. Edi-lassachusetts Sabbath School blished a singing book so ad-wants of Subbath Schools. I thool Harp, by Mr. Lowell Ma-

not be bestowed upon the soci-xertions, in bringing forward impiler for his unwearied indusessed with many in portant that he does not forget the g been engaged in the Sabbath ave always felt that there has n our schools, the surging is why? The question

in the first place, are many of at the first place, are many or subject, in not making singing a. It is generally permitted at all) to occupy a small space of, say by singing (or rather tree verses of a hynn, about w little and care less. There g at three different times dur-The operation of this bich I am connected has been not only added to our num cted has been better fit the mind for auti ul hymns with which this on the 19th page, beginning

ur hearts prepare work of prayer. th the price of the whole beek. schools, (under the direction tion,) will peedily introduce nident that they will find that can sing the praises of their HARMOST.

UNIVERSITY.

verseers of Harvard Univer-in the Senate Chamber, the as chosen a member of the

University is not a sectarind in courtesy to suppose of electing Unitarians to fill the impossibility of finding alents, learning and integer effect upon them, and that retofore, to become tharnen. Perhaps, if they nethem of late, to overlook points of difference, and nite with them in various efforts for " stre igthening the bonds of Christian fellowsh p," they may catch nething of the spirit which qualifies a man for a seat among the rulers of that " liberal" University.

January 90, 1807. .

ANDOVER .- The Theological Seminary has Resiat Licentiates, 8; Senior Class, 40; Middle Class, 47; Junior class, 37. Total, 132. BANGOR .- There are in the Theological Se

Resident Licentiates, 1; Senior Class, 15; Middle Class, 17; Junior Class, 16. Total, 49. PAINCETON.—The Theological Seminary contains, Resident Licentiate, 1; First Class, 45; Second Class,

13: Third Class, 43. Total, 137. OBERIN COLLEGIATE INSTLITUTE.—The studeats are, in the Theological Department, 58; Collegiste, 95; Shorter Course, 18; Male Preparatory De-

atnest, 52; Young Ladies, 92. Total, 310. Indigent students preparing for the Christian minis ty and possessing the requisite qualifications, may obin aid from the American I ducation Society.

Letters or Jerusalen, Pelestine and Egypt .-We anderstand that Mr. Catherwood will repeat his lectures on these subjects, next week, at the Odeon, Manday, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 7 o'clock. He will also, if sufficient encouragement is afforded, deliver a DAY COURSE at 3 o'clock, on the some afternoons of the some days. We hope he will restive the encouragement, which he so well deserves.

## NEW MEASURES.

The following is a narrative of a scene witnessed by Dr. Cox in Vermont:

At the time of my arrival at Montpelier, there was At the time of my arrival at Montpolier, there was considerable excitement in consequence of the visit of a celebrated revivalist, one who drove religion for-end with a reckless fary. He was to address young e the same evening, and pursued his systematic of areal mechanism for several days. This s to me accurately to express the facts. I actual appears to me accurately to express the facts. It discussed come into another scene of his operations, the effect of which had been, when the formenting elements had subsided, to leave in more than one religious commonity, a residuous of spiritual coldonaries, budering on a disinclination to all religion, and productive for a time of total inaction. From delicacy I see so this name, while recording a specimen of his passedings. After repeated prayers and appeals, by which he almost comp-lied multitudes to repair to the anious seats, he asked again and again if they loved feed. They were silent. "Will you not say that you love for \$0.00 for the property of the product of the produc They were silent. "Will you not say that ye God? Only say that you love, or wish to ind." Some confessed and their names or here foud. So he confessed: and their names or bein numbers were written down in a memorandum best, to be reported as so many converts. It was emagh to give affirmative to the question; but many were not readily, and without continual importunity and management, induced to the admission. He mould continue—" Do you not love God? Will you gammas—"Do you not love God?" Will you by you love God?" Then taking out his watch, ere, now, I give a quarter of an hour. If not the fifteen minutes to love God, there will be per of you—you will be lost—you will be damman. A pusse, and no response. "Ten minutes elapsed, five minutes only left for salvation! If og do not love God in five minutes von are lost for The terrified candidates confess—the record is

We take this from the American Presbyterian. We ve seen it in several other papers. It relates to the well known Mr. Burchard. The careful reader will cherve, that Dr. Cox does not say that he "witnesed" any of the proceedings of which he speaks. He does not tell us how he got his information. From reading his book, before any extract from it appeared in the papers, we understood that he was not present at any of Mr. Burchard's meetings. He merely gives as what he supposes to be facts, without giving us his

That Mr. Burchard did, while in Vermont, very properly require people to avow to him their subon to God, forthwith, and threaten them with demnation if they should delay it, we have no doubt. We have had particular statements of several instances of it, fro a unexceptionable witnesses, who were preeat. But we know that the taking out of his watch, and assigning a certain number of minutes, as above ihed, was said to have happened in several places wive it did not happen. It was said to have been ne at Perkinsville; and then at Wethersfield Centre; and we think, at several other places in that vicinity. Itemirrators probably changed its location to suit their

It is a pity that people cannot be content with tellartheteath, when the truth, as in the case of Mr. archard, is enough to answer their purpose. When schoods are told concerning him, his friends are enable to prove that he is a slandered man; and that trason enough, why many people will adhere to in, let his faults be what they may. And besides,

Some have feared that Tholack, if his peculiar views rationists in this country, and consequently suf-justly in his reputation. They would therefore mjistly in his reputation. ceal his real sentiments on this subject.

Perhaps this explains the meaning of Prof. Sears,

Considering the growing influence of Geman theoagical literature upon the *theology* of our own coun-rs, is it desirable—is it right, that any theological statements re tily entertained by any of the most popular of the German divines, should be concerted?

The question, whether the views of Tholuck ought 'concealed," is one which Prof. Sears and the Watchman have an undoubted right to argue, if they esse; but if they represent us as their opponent. eshall complain of injustice. The only question with which we have any concern is one of fact, and not of duty. It is not whether Tholuck's views ought to is "concealed," but whether they have been correctly exhibited. In discussing the subject with us, no agriments concerning the propriety of concealment will be at all to the purpose.

On thing more. The passage from the Watchman ontains a direct charge of intentional dishonesty against somebody. This charge ought to pass for tathing, till the dishonest individuals are named, and proofs given. We are well acquainted with some of those who have done the most in bringing Tholack's works before the public; and we do not eve that any one of then is guilty.

# "THE NEGRO'S FRIEND"

Is the title of an article, of about three columns, which many persons will read through without stopeg, in our next paper; from which some readers

JONATHAN Congregational Church and Society, Rev. insurrection, and murders? No, sir, there is nothing, jonathan Leavett. Invocation and reading the said Mr. A., of an inflammatory character in the pa-

Ordained at Rochester, N. H. Jan. 11th, Mr. Enward CLEVELAND. First Prayer by Rev. Mr. Tobey of Durham. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Hiz of Ipswich, Ms. Ordaining Prayer by Rev. Mr. Holt of Portsmouth. Charge by Rev. Mr. Ward of Barrington. Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Smith of Great Falls. Address to the People by Rev. Mr. Roct of Dover. Last Prayer by Rev. Mr. Willey.—The immediate predecessors of Mr. Cleveland are the Rev. Thou.as C. Upham, Professor at Eowdoin College, and Rev. Isaac Willey, Secretary of the New-Hampshire Missionary Society. Mr. C. has a wide field of usefulness before him, and it is hoped he will cultivate it with great success.—Communicate!.

TAUNTON.—On the 12th just, an Othodox Con-

TAUNTON.—On the 12th inst. an Orthodox Con-pregational Church, composed of members of the kev. Mr. Matthy's church, was organized in Taun-on. Their Meeting-house (formerly owned and accupied by Universalists) was dedicated at the same

occupied by Universalists) was dedicated at the same time. Dedicatory prayer by Rev. Mr. Sanford of Raynham; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Mathy, paster of the parent church; solemnity of organization by Rev. Mr. Cobb, of West Traution; O-gauizing prayer by Rev. Mr. Poor of Berkley; Fellowship of the churches by Rev. Mr. Cobb; and Concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Allen, of Notten.

It is a pleasing feet, and one which ought to be recorded in grateful remembrance of Divine goodness; that this 'exiled' 'and infant thurch, which has been so recently formed with only four males and twenty-five females, has found their enlarged house of worship too straight for them, and now became a parent church, in a separation, which, throughout, has been conducted with the utnost harmony and Christian friendship.—Comm.

at that time every year since in our country.

The new bridge erected by the Sultan, from Constantinople to Pera, opposite, and so long wanted, is supported on rafts, secured by 20 iron cables and anchors—length 1,280 feet, breadth 22. In the opening ceremony the Subime Porte passed over it on one of his superb chargers, followed by the two imperial princes, mounted, and by 20 arabas, drawn by oxen, in which were the Sultainas, Sc. The constructor, Muthin Ahmet Pacha, received a beautiful sword, studded with precious stones. A road of five miles was made to the bridge, by 12,000 workmen, in the 24 hours preceding, in the progress of which they cut through the turbunded several substitution of the substi 24 hours preceding, in the progress of which they cut through the turbanded tombstones of the Janisary

There are in London 900,000 persons who have no place for religious worship. In the efforts making to remedy this defect, the Dissenters are on the qui cite, and exhibit, as usual, great zeal and efficiency. They contemplate erecting 50 chapels; and the second and third rate merchants on their subsection list, have many of them given £1,000 each.

Capture of State Ships.—The Liverpool Standard has the following account of the nun ber of slaves captured by his Majesty's brigantine Buzzard, Lieutenant Campbell, acting commander, from 17th December 1834 to July 1836: Formidable, off Old Calabar, 720 slaves: Ibera, off Bonny, 3 3; Brenvenedia, lat. 44 N., lon. 1 W., 433; Semiramide, off Bonny, 477; Norma, off Bonny, 236; Legira, off Nun, 198; Mendillo, off Camaroons, 268; Felicia, off Bonny, 401; Famoras Pewera, off Biabla, cargo; Joven Carolina, off Old Calabar, 432. Total 3,460 slaves. The whole were under Spanish colors with the exception of the Mendillo and Joven Carolina. The amount of prize money is so considerable as to afford the sun of prize money is so considerable as to afford the sum of £500 to the common seamen belonging to the brigan-

Trenty-two days interfrom England.—The packet ship Susquehannah, of Philadelphia, has arrived at the Delaware Breakwater, having left Liverpool, Hec. 20. The Philadelphia National Gazette of Monday, contains brief extracts from London papers to the 17th. It appears from these extracts that toov. Cass had arrived at Paris, and had been received in his capacity of Minister from the United States. News had been received in Paris by Telegraph, of the defeat of a military expedition against the town of Constantine, in Africa, under Gen. Clausel. It is not improbable that the in-portance of this defeat is exaggerated. Louis Africa, under Gen. Clausel. It is not improbable that the importance of this defeat is exaggerated. Louis many will at once disbelieve all the rest.

PROFESSOR THOLUCK.

We expected to say no more on this subject, for some time; but the Christian Watchman compels us. In the last number of that paper, we read,—
Same have feared that Tholuck, if his peculiar views were harded that the continued in England with a considerable degree of severity, and the Northera and Central Banks were embarrassed, and obliged to call on the Bank of England for assistance.—Baily Alv.

TEXAS .- The New Orleans Standard furn rey curious account of the action of the different branches of the Texan government in relation to Santa Anna. The rumor reaching the ears of the members of Congress, that President Houston intended to libe-rate the Mexican chiefs, they passed the following re-

Resolve !, That the President be and he is hereby Resolve I, That the President be and he is hereby vested with the custody and disposal of all prisoners of war. Provided, that the pisoners Santa Anna and Almonte shall not be released or set at liberty on any occasion, without the concurrence of the Senate, and that the President shall not have the power to release said prisoners during the recess of the Senate.

This resolution was immediately vetoed by Gen. Houston. The Congress, notwithstanding, passed it again by the Constitutional majority of two thirds, and it became a law. President Houston, driven to ex-

again by the Constitutional majority of two thirds, and it became a law. President Houston, driven to extremity, and determined to release Santa Anna at all hazards, pronounced the resolution unconstitutional and a numpation of his executive authority, and in the face of the law of Congress set Santa Anna free, and put the whole Congress at defines. The army being with the Provident in all things, Congress succumbed. The repetition of such scenes most prove highly disadvantageous to the Texan cause. The repetit

# Domestic

CONGRESS. MONDAY, Jun. 9. House,—The States being alled for petitions, Mr. Ada.os rose, and said: I have petition from 150 women, the wives and daughters fury constituents, praying the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Glascock: I object to the reception of the peti-

An inquiry was made of the Chair whether the uestion was debateable. The Speaker decided that

Mr. Adams, hoped, he said, that the principle of which, there will be different opinions. It is from the pen of one of the most extensively known and influential clergymen in the Southern States.

To Correspondents. Several communications are anavoidably deferred.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Installed in Bedford, the 1th instant, over the trinitarian Congregational Church and Society, Rev. Installed in Lavouting and reading the solutions of the flower. The humanity and benevolence of the motives which prompted this memorial, ought alone to commend it to the respect and attention of the flower. What had the house to fear from the females? Blood, instant, and murders? No, sir, there is nothing, and Mr. Adams, hoped, he said, that the principle of mon-reception, subversive as it was of the constitution-already in the constitution of the flower. The petition mught be rejected; and the flower that the principle of his constituents, would not be countenanced by the House. The petition mught be rejected; and the House, the petitions were not only rejected, but that the principle of his constituents, would not be countenanced by the House. The petition mught be rejected; and the House, the policy of such petitions. He complained that these petitions were not only rejected, were but too ready and capter to reject the prayer of such petitions. He complained that these petitions were not only rejected, were but too ready and capter to reject the prayer of such petitions. He complained that these petitions were not only rejected, were but too ready and capter to reject the prayer of such petitions. He complained that these petitions were not only rejected, were but too ready and the House, the petition mught be rejected; and the House are the such that the principle of the constitution and the House are the such that the petition mught be rejected; and the House are the such that these petitions are anavoidably deferred.

Scriptures by Rev. Amos Blanchard, of Lowell; Introductory Prayer by Rev. Joseph Bennett, of Woharn; Sermon by Rev. Wm. A. Stearns, of Cambridgeport; Installing Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Sewell, of Burlington; Charge by Rev. Sewall Harding, of Waltham; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. George C. Beckwith; Address to the Peope by the Rev. Jonathan Stearns of Newburyport; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Fratt of Medford; Benediction by the Pastor.

Ordained at Rochester, N. H. Jan. 11th, Mr. Enwith, Ms. Ordaining Prayer by Rev. Mr. Holt of Portsmouth. Charge by Rev. Mr. Ward of Barring, ton. Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Smith, of Great Falls. Address to the People by Rev. Mr. Smith, Root of Dover. Last Prayer by Rev. Mr. Willey.—The immediate predecessors of Mr. Cleveland are the Rev. Thomas C. Upham, Professor at Ecwdoin Col. nowever intended, would nave the elect to the second mainds with apprehension and alarm. He was aware that a majority of the House were opposed to this mo-tion, and that it would not be sa-tained; but, he should sist in it for the purpose of recording his own vote

n its support.

Mr. Parks said that no good could result from the Mr. Parks said that no good could result from the discussion of this subject. He moved, therefore, to lay the question of reception on the table. Mr. Reed called for the yeas and mays, on the question, and they were taken, yeas 180, mays 69.

Mr. Adams then presented the memorial of 200 females, citizens of South Weymouth, praying the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. In regard to the former petition, he said he should call it are every morning, during the session, until it was

Mr. Cobb, of West Tautton; O gauizing prayer by Rev. Mr. Poor of Berkley; Fellowship of the cherches by Rev. Mr. Cobb; and Concisding prayer by Rev. Mr. Allens, of Notton.

It is a pleasing fast, and one which ought to be recorded in gratefail remombrance of Divine goodness; that this "exiled" and infant church, which has been so recently formed with only four males and twenty five females, has found their enlarged house of worship too straight for their, and now became a parent church, in a separation, which, throughout, has been conducted with the atmost harmony and Christian friendship.—Comm.

For right.

No arrival since our last. We select a few items, from the Transcript.

Mauro Michaelis, the brave Mainote chieftain, who accompanied young King Otho to Pavaria, died recently at Munich, of the cholera, after 18 hours illness. His last agomes were frightful; his tron frame resisted the attacks of the disease, and maintained a powerful conflict with death. The cries of the Mainotte were like the roarings of a lion expiring from the venum of a poisoned arrow.

The memorable night of the 13th of November, was anxiously watched by the Parisian Astronomers for the annual return of what we shall take the liberty to denonmate the Asteroids of Professor Olimstead, of New Haven. It is admitted 150 shooting stars were counted, but nothing of the shower seen in America, the first year, nor the numerous brilliant meteors seen at that time every year since in our country.

The new bridge erected by the Sultan, from Con-

table, but withdrew it, at the request of several mem-bers. Mr. Mann of New York, said the question had

bers. Mr. Mann of New York, said the question had been decided at the last session, and he hoped, in order to pat the question at rest, that it would be again decided. He therefore moved the previous question, which motion was seconded by the House. The main question, viz. "Shall the petition be received?"—was then taken, yeas 137, nays 75.

Mr. Haynes moved that the petition be laid on the table, yeas 181, mays 50.

Mr. Adams then rose and presented another petition from sundry citizens of his district, praying the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia, and called for its reading. Mr. Lawler objected to the redeption of the petition. Mr. Underwood and Mr. Bynum spoke at some length in opposition to the reception of oke at some length in opposition to the reception of these petitions. Before Mr. Bynum had concluded is remarks, he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

TUESDAY, Jun. 10. House.—Mr. Davis moved a aspension of the Rule, to enable him to offer the fol-

esolution -red, That all petitions, memorials, resolution propositions, or papers, relating in any way, or to any atent, whatever, to the subject of slavery, or the ab olition of slavery, shall, without being either printed or referred, be laid on the table, and that no further

tion whatever shall be had thereon.
Mr. Davis called for the yeas and mays on the mono to suspend; which were ordered, and, being takn, were—Yeas 102, nays 78; [not two thirds.]

So the House refused to suspend the rule. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11. Senate.—Mr. Wal'. atroduced a resolution for acknowledging the inde-endence of Texas. Mr. Clay spoke on the question

of rescinding the treases, are can space to the question of rescinding the treasery order.

House.—Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the following "Bill to reduce the revenue of the United States to the wants of

Be it exacted, &c. That, from and after the 20th Be it enacted, qc. That, from and after the aday of September next, in all cases where duties are imposed on foreign imports, by the act of the 14th of July, 1832, entit ed "An Act to after and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," or by any other act, shall exceed twenty per centum on the value thereof, one third part of such excess shall be deducted;

from and after the 3.st of March, 1838, one had of the residue of such excess shall be deducted; and on the 20th September, 1838, the other half shall be de-ducted; any thing in the act of the 2d of March, 1833, to the contrary notwithstanding. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, from and ofter the 30th of September next, the duties on salt

atter the 30th of September next, the duties on salt and coal shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Mr. I awrence, from the minority of the same committee, oppose d the bill in a speech, all ded to in the resolution of the General Court on Monday.

THURBAY, Jun. 12. House.—The revenue bill was the subject of earnest debate, but nothing was decided.

FRIDAY, Jan. 13. Senate,-Mr. Benton's exanging resolution was debated. Home.—The tariff bill was referred to the committee of the whole, and 10,000 extra copies ordered to

be printed.

# THE GENERAL COURT.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11 .- Senate. The following Standing Committees were nominated by the President, and confirmed by the Board, viz:

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Alles of Worcester, Lawrence of Hampshire, and Cushing of Norfolk.

On Probate and Chancery—Messrs. Parker of Middlesex, Tenney of Essex, and H. Williams of On Education-Messrs. Quincy of Suffolk, Handy

On Education—Messrs, Quincy of Suffolk, Handy of Bristol, and Childs of Eerkshire.
On Agriculture—Messis, B. P. Williams of Norfolk, Pope of Middlesex, and Fitch of Berkshire.
On Bills in Third Reading—Messrs, Lawrence of Hampshire, Hudson and Allen of Worcester, Kimball and Tenney of Essex.
On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. H. Williams of Bristol, Kimball of Essex, Greenwood of Worcester, Oliver of Essex, Sage of Hampden, and Joy of Nantucket.

Benjamin Stevens was chosen Sergens.

Benjamin Stevens was chosen Sergens.

H.use.—Orders for the appointment of the Joint Standing Committees were received from the Senate, with the members thereon, appointed on the part of and the Commit and were concurred in, and the Commit Benjamin Stevens was chosen Sergeant at Arms in

that branch, and were concurred to, and the Commit-tees joined, on the part of the House, as announced on Mond y last, viz.— On Accounts—Mesers Ward and Palfray, of the Sonate; and Mesers. Willard of Springfield, Knapp of Poston, and Char. berlin of Worcester, of the House. On Re. ds and Bridges—Mesers. Chi'd and Turner. of the Senate; and Messrs. Edwards of Southan pton Draper of Spencer, and Johnson of Andover, of th

On Railways, and Canals-Messrs. Hedson on Chapin of the Senate: and Messra Davis of Plymouth

On Public Lands—Messrs. Fairbanks and Bacon of

the Senate; and Messrs. Winthrop of Boston, Stet-sen of Walpole, and Thompson of Halifax, of the On Manufactures-Messrs. French and Hancock, On annuactures—Messrs. French and Hancock, of the Senate; and Messrs. Brooks of Boston, Hodges of Andover, and Wilmarth of Adams, of the House. On the Fisheries—Messrs Marston and Kingman, of the Senate; and Messrs. Gilbert of Gloucester, Eldidge of Harwich, and Briggs of Nantucket, of the Marsten.

House.

On Banks and Banking—Messrs Dorr and Joy, of the Senaie; and Messrs. Gray of Boston, Weston of Duxbury, and Mandell of New Bedford, of the

ouse.

On Mercantile Affairs and Insurance-Messrs. Rus-

On Mercantile Affairs and Insurance—Messrs. Russell and Sprague, of the Senate; and Messrs Cook of octon, Holman of New Salem, and Swit of Falmouth, of the House.

On Prisons—Messrs. Gurney and Livingston, of the Senate; and Messers Cobb of Malden, Ammidon of Southbridge, and Adams of Natick, of the House.

On Public Charitable Institutions—Messrs. Child and Green, seed of the Senate; and Messus. Thompson of Charlestown, Smith of Boston, and Saxton of a certifield, of the House.

On the Library—Messrs. Tenney, Quincy and Fairbanks, of the Senate; and Messus. Willard of

On the Library—Messrs. Tenney, Quincy and Fairbanks, of the Senate; and Messcs. Willard of ambridge, Greenleaf of Bradford, and Russell of Iymouth, of the House. Pursuant to assignment the Senate came in, and Ilis Excellency Edward Everett and His Honor George Hull, the Governor and Lieut. Governor elect, being present, the oaths of office were administered to, and subscribed by them, in the presence of the two branches, and of the Executive Council. The usual proclamations were then made by the Secretary. usual proclamations were then made by the Secretary, and the Governor and Lieut. Governor, with the

and the Governor and Lieut Governor, with the Council and Secretary, retired.

The two branches then proceeded to the election of a Secretary of the Commonwealth, and John P. Ligelow was elected. They then proceeded to the election of a Treasurer and Receiver General, and David Wilder, of Leominster, was elected.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of nine Concillors, from the persons returned as Senators, and on the votes being taken, it appeared that the following gentlemen were elected, viz:—Hon. Nathan Gurney, Samuel Dorr, Charles Russell, Charles Kimball, Charles Marston, Joaathan Shove, William Hancock, Myron Lawrence, and William Ward,—who being present, severally declined accepting the office; and the Convention thereupon proceeded to the election of nine Councillors from the people at large; and, on the votes being taken, it apceeded to the election of nine Counciliors from the people at large; and, on the votes being taken, it appeared that the following gentlemen were elected.— Benjamin Russell, Sidney Willand, Warren Lovering, Asa W. Wildes, Edward F. Jacobs, Feepinnin Rodman, Samuel Mixer, John Howard, and Zenas Crane.

man, Samuel Mixer, John Howard, and Zeolas Crown The Senate then withdrew.

Thursday, Jan 12. Senate. On motion of Mr. Lawrence the Committee on Banks were directed to nequire into the expediency of providing by law for the oppointment of a Board of Commissioners to superin-tend the doings of the several Banks in the Common-

House .- A petition of the Trustees of Amberst College for pecuniary aid, was referred to Messrs. Law-rence and Sage, of the Senate, and Messrs. Eastis of Boston, Lincoln of Worcester, and Williams of Sa-Mr. Goodrich of Roxbury presented a petition of

that town, praying an alteration of the license laws, which was referred to Messrs, Goodrich, Henmenway of Worcester, and Phelps of Williamstown.

Messrs, Rantoul of Gloucester, Smith of Boston, and Whittemore of Cambridge, were appointed a committee to consider the expediency of abolishing exists a contribution of the license laws, and the contribution of the license laws, and the license laws, and the contribution of the license laws, and the license laws, which was a contribution of the license laws, and the license laws, which was referred to Messrs, Goodrich, Henmenway of Workston of the license laws, which was referred to Messrs, Goodrich, Henmenway of Workston of Contribution of the license laws, which was referred to Messrs, Goodrich, Henmenway of Workston of Workston of Contribution of Contribution

committee to consider the expediency of abunding capital punishment.

FRIDAY, Jan. 13. House.—The various important topics of the Governor's address were referred to the appropriate Standing Committees. The portions in relation to the Surplus Revenue were referred to

rdered, that the Committee on Railways and Canals nquire what provisions of law, if any, are necessary o secure the safe conveyance of passengers on rail On motion of Mr. King, of Danvers, it was ordered.

that the Committee on Education be requested to con-ider the expediency of providing by law for the bet-ter education of teachers of the public schools. Monday, Jan. 16. House.—Mr. Sargent of Bos-

Mossbay, Jan. 16. House.—Mr. Sargent of bos-ton submitted an order to instruct the Committee on the Surplus Revenue to report forthwith a bill for the disposition of that portion thereof to be received by Massachusetts among the cities, towns and districts of the Commonwealth on the basis of population.—Laid

Mr. Rice of Boston, submitted an order for the apintment of a committee to consider the expediency russing the rate of interest from six to seven per cent.

of rasing the rate of interest from six to seven per cent.
and the question being stated on the adoption of the
o.der, it was rejected, 42 to 83.
On motion of Mr. Sargeant of Boston, the order
submitted by him was taken up. Mr. Nason of Ameabury moved to amend the order by requiring the several cities, &c to appropriate the interest of the same
to the gappost of the common free schools; and the
question being stated on this amendment, it was rejected 421 to 1. The order was then adopted.
On motion of Mr. Park of Boston, it was ordered
that a joint committee be appointed to draft and report

that a joint committee be appointed to draft and report.
Resolutions requesting our Senators and Representa-

Abolitionism in New Hampshire .- The subject

Whittemore of Cambridge, and Billings of Conway, of the House.

On Towns—Messrs. Hastings and Adams, of the Senate; and Messrs. Fogg of Scituate, Lee of Templeton, and Gould of Russell, of the House.
On Claims—Messrs. Shove and Pope, of the Senate; and Messrs. Clarke of Roxbury, James Fuller of Newton, and Waters of Eoston, of the House.
On Parishes and Religious Societies—Messrs. Whitmarsh and Sage, of the Senate; and Messrs. I untington of Northampton, Eustis of Boston, and Davis of Westport, of the House.
On the Militis—Messrs. Ward and Bowman of the Senate; and Messrs. Andrews of Salem, Thompson of New Eedford, and Crocker of Fitchburg, of the House.
On Public Lands—Messrs. Fairbanks and Bacon of On Public Lands—Messrs. Fairbanks and Bacon of June last.

Be it further resolved. That as the Union of the States can only be maintained by abstaining from all interference with the laws, domestic policy, and peculiar interfers of every other State, the conduct of those who would coerce our fellow citizens in other States into abolition of slavery, by inflammatory appeals addressed to the fears of the matters and the passions of the slaves, is in the highest degree censurable, as tending to alienate one portion of our countrymen from another, and to introduce discord into our sister States, and as a violation of that spirit of compromise in the slaves, is in the highest degree censurable, as tending to alienate one portion of our countrymen from another, and to introduce discord into our sister States, and as a violation of the matterian and the slaves, is in the highest degree censurable, as tending to alienate one portion of our countrymen from another, and to introduce discord into our sister States, and as a violation of the matter and the laws of the slaves, is in the highest degree censurable, as tending to alienate one portion of our countrymen from another, and to introduce discord into our sister States, and as a violation of the matter and the passions of the slaves, is in the highest degree censurable,

ernor of June last.

Be it further resolved, That the Governor be re-

Be it further resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of this Report and Resolutions, to the Executives of each of the States of the Union, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

These resolutions were taken into discussion in the House on Wednesday last, and Mr. Eastman moved a substitute, which after debate was rejected. The resolutions were finally adopted as originally reported; the first by 163 years to 6 mays; the second by years 124, mays 21; and the three others by years 136, mays 14.

In the Senate the resolutions were referred to committee, who reported them without amendment, and they were adopted, year 11, nay 1.—Dai. Adv.

The Tenne see Volunteers .- Three hundred of The Tennessee Volunteers.—Three hundred of these volunteers arrived at Mobile on the 5th inst. from Tampa Bay, in the steamboat Meridian, on their return from their severe tour of service in Florida. The rest of the corps embarked for New Orleans, where a part have arrived. The Mohile Mercantile Advertiser remarks that such has been the severity of the service, that but about two thirds of the brigade will ever return to Tennessee, and that of five hundred fine harses which they brought with them into the Creek war, seventy-five only are left.

INDIAN HORTHATTES. From the Columbus Hero-

INDIAN HOSTILITIES. From the Columbus Herald, Jav. 3.—Again the hostile Creeks have broken
loose and committed depradations and murders. The
plantation of Dr. Battle on Cowaga creek, was besieged by a party of Indians five or more in number, who
fired upon and killed one white man and two negro
men, at the same time burning the dwelling and out
houses on the premises of Dr. B. But five Indians
were seen on the occasion, but there was reason to
believe that a much greater number were concealed
in the swamp. It is not known whether these Indians
were of those who still remained in Alabana waiting
to be emigrated, or whether they were stragglers returning from Florida.

The Creeks.—It is stated in the Arkansas Advo-INDIAN HOSTILITIES. From the Columbus Her-

The Creeks.—It is stated in the Arkansas Advo The Creeks.—It is stated in the Arkanson Advicate, by a correspondent, that the country is much troubled with depredations by the translated Creeks, who have broken up into small parties, and go wandering about, killing hogs and stealing poultry and all else they can lay their hands on. One company which originally contained 3,200, is said to have been reduced to 2,000, the others have straggled off by tens and treating.

Death of Black Hawk .- The Galena (Illinois Advertiser says, the celebrated Indian Warrior Blac Hawk, was recently drowned in the Iowa river, by the upsetting of his canoe when returning from a treaty Delaware Senator .- Judge Clayton, of the Supe

rior Court of Delaware, has been appointed to succe Senator Clayton, in Congress—and the late Senato it is said, will take the place of the Judge.

## NOTICES.

SIMULTANEOUS MEETINGS -At a meeting of Secentive Committee of the American Temperance St y, beid in Reston, Jan. 10, 1827. It was roted manning. That all Temperance Societies he, and they herebe expectably and extractly requested to held simultant Temperance meeting, as in past years, on the last lay in February 1827; and take all suitable means

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt of a Certificate of Life Membership of the Nasachusetts Subsubscribed Society, (molosoft on a Jeronic Gilt France, from the Members of his Class in the Sabbath School of the First Congregational Society in Lowell,

Lauell, Jan. 9, 1837.

Edward Sherman.

The Juvenile Sewing Society at Milton, by a donation Ten Dollars, have constituted the Aldren Ten Boltars, have constituted the widow of their lare I loved Mittaries a member of the Subbath School Sources toward Mittaries a member of the Subbath School Sources toward Mittaries as testimately of their regard for the depute as well as for herself, they will please recept her gentle acknowledgments.

\*\*Motor.\*\* for. 12, 1257.

# MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.
In this city, Mr Horatin N Wild, to Miss Mary L Bass,
Mr Jacob Fesher, of Philodelphia, to Miss Sosan, daughter
of Mr, Jonathan Rooks—Mr, Mores L, Whiton, of Hong
hum, to Miss Suphia M. Parker, of this city—Mr, Richard
Flagg, to Miss Shad Ann, daughter of Mr, William Barry
—Mr Groupe Holtmon, to Miss Etgabeth Shannon in relation to the Surplus Revenue were referred to the Special Committee on this subject.

SATURDAY, Jan. 14. House.—Mr. Hinckley of Barnstable presented a petition of Win. Marston and others, praying that the testimony of witnesses may be allowed, without subjecting them to a religious serutiny; referred to Messrs. Hinckley, T. W. Phillips of Easton and Folsom of Hingham.

Messrt. Baker of Ancherst, Gray of Boston, Gates of Richmond, Alvord of Greenfield, Farnham of Salem, Marcy of Southbridge, and Swift of Falmouth, were joined to the committee of the Senate, on the resolve providing for an anendment of the Constitution in relation to the basis of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Daggett, of Attleborough, it was ordered, that the Committee on Railways and Canals

In this city, Miss Mury Kast Sullivan, daughter of Mrs. Ellen Sullivan, aged 20-Mr. Cyrus Savage, 22, formerly of In Charlestown, Friday evening last, Mr. Edward Walk

In Charlestown, Frishy evening nat, Mr. Edward Wang,
In Waitham, 5th inst. David Townsend, Esq. 60, one of
the County Commissioners of Middlesex, and a member
elect of the present General General
In New Bedford, Mr. Ichahod Shearman, 74.
In Warchaus, Mr. Salisbury Whittemore, a revolutions
ty pensioner, 80.
In Westhampton, Mrs. Lydia, wife of Richard Hale, Eaq.
40.
In Fit thurgh, Mr. Joseph Charles Gardner, 23, and of
the late Br. Joseph Gardner, of Dochester.

Died of a lingering communition in Billerica, Nov. 29, 1836, Miss HANNAH SPAULDING, aged 24. Though this death was noticed a few weeks seems desirable to say more relative to it, for the bene-fit of a numerous circle of friends who had not the

On motion of Mr. Park of Boston, it was ordered that a joint committee be appointed to draft and report Resolutions requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose by all fair and honorable means the passage of the bill reported on the 12th inst. by the chairman of the committee on Ways and Means, entitled a bill to reduce the Revenue of the United States to the wants of the government—also a Resolution expressive of the high sense of approbation entertained by this legislature of the bold, energetic and talented opposition already exinced by the representative from Suffolk district, to a bill which wholly distroys the present tariff system; and Measars, Park of Boston, Kinnicutt of Worcoster and Abbott of Lowell were appointed.

TURDARY, Jan. 17. Senate.—The bill to incorporate the Mountain Seminary, and the bill relating to Guardinas, passed to third readings.

House.—On motion of Mr. Porter, of Waltham, it was ordered, that the Committee on Public Charitations be directed to inquire into the expediency of so far exter ding the charity of the State Lumitic Hospital, as to receive a certain number of pour applicants, not exceeding —— in number, from each county, who are not able to pay, for a much less price than they are now received, or at the expense of the State. Sent up for concurrence.

Abolitionism in New Hampshire.—The subject of Abolition having been referred in the New Hampshire and Charles and cheerful, she delighted to make others happy. About six years since, she early death of one combining more excellent traits of character. Naturally amiable and cheerful, she delighted to make others happy. About six years since, she early death of one combining more excellent traits of cheracter. Naturally amiable and cheerful, she delighted to make others happy. About six years since, she early death of one combining more excellent traits of cheracter. Naturally amiable and cheerful, she delighted to make others happy. About six years since, she early death of one combining more excellent tr LINEN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS.

Abolitionism in New Hampshire.—The subject of Abolition having been referred in the New Hampshire Legislature to a committee of the House of Representatives, they made a report, concluding with a recommendation of the following resolutions.

Pe it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, That we recognize the constitutional right of the several States of the Union to exercise exclusive jurisdiction within their own limits, on the subject of donestic slavery.

Be it further resolved, That Congress cannot, within their own limits, on the subject of donestic slavery.

Be it further resolved, That Congress cannot, within their own limits, on the subject of donestic slavery.

Be it further resolved, That Congress cannot, within the District of Columbia, unless upon the request of the District, and of the States by whom that tarrivory was caded to the General Government.

often spoke of "sweet peace," of "the precious Saviour," and the "glorious heaven." To a friend, who called the evening before her death, she remarked with a heavenly smile, "glad to see you, I am almost home." The last words distinctly uttered, a few moments before her death were,

"O glorious hou! O blest abode!
I shall be near, and like my God;
And thesh and sit no more control

And fiesh and sin no more control. The sacred pleasures of the soul."

HOLT'S MISSIONARY ANECDOTES.

HOLT'S MISSIONARY ANECDOTES,

UST Published by CROCKER AND BREWSTER, 47

Washington sitred, ANECDOTES OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONS, compiled at the request of the Executive Committee of the Southern Board of Foreign Missions; by Rev. Edwin Holt, late Sucretary of the House.

This is an interesting work, which conveys in a most structive form a great deal of information relative to one Missionaries shroad—their mode of communicating relative to one final which is their bases after protected upon a portion of mankind. A large portion of the ancedotes contained in this volume are new—but are obtained from the mod another contrained and their shorts after the contrained from the mod another contrained from the mod and the contrained from the mod another contrained from the mod another contrained from the mod another contrained from the contrained from the contrained from the mod another contrained from the c

## NEW BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Cause and Cure of Indictive, with an account of of the author's conversion. By the Rev. David Nelson, of Quincy, Itlinois, late of Surion County, Missouri. The Spart of Hotlanes, by James Berington Kvans, A.M. Missier of John Ster Chapel, with an Introductory Frederic Church, Brown of the Second Haptis. Church, Brownian, N. Y. Guide to the Lord's Supper; countining writings on the subject, by Dr. Morrison, Dr. Moson, Dr. Owen, Architish-op beighton, Peesdent Dwight, Rishop Summer, Mrs. Graham, Dr. Scott and others. Just received and for sale by WILLIAM PERCE, No. 9 Cornhill Jan. 20.

NEW BOOKS.

UST Published and for Sale at the Depository of the Mass. S. Shoriety, 13 Cornilli, Frank, the Irish Boy. A Superintendent's Offering.
Also jost received—
The Cause and Curre of Infidelity, by Dr. Nelson. The Found Mass Superintendent's Direct Library.

The Love of the Spirit.
The Spirit of Holiness.
Guide to the Lord's Supper.
C. C. DEAN, Agent.

Conversations on the Animal Economy;

Conversations on the Animal Economy;

Designed for the Instruction of Youth, By Isaac
Ray, M. D. Hustarted by numerous Engravings.
This book can need in other recommendation than that it was made by Doct, Rother recommendation than one of Professor Cleaveland, and is used in many our most respectable seminaries. For sails at Column's.

Splendid New Work of Engravings. Finden's Tableaux, a series of thirteen scenes of National Character, Hearty and Costume, from pointings by various artists, after sketches by W. Perring; edited by Mrs. S. C. Hall. Received by Column.

Hook of the Indian. by Colman.

A Riography and History of the st of North America, from its discovery to the pres-

Book of the manns. A Hogorphy and Instory at the Indians of North America, from its disc-very to the present time, computing Antiquatics, Manners, Customs, Law, &c., servant edition, with large addition, embedished with engewings; by 8. G. Drake. For such at Column's Confession of Natural Theology, by b. Nichols, D. D. Evers house is builded by some man. He that built all langes is God."

This valuable work, which is wholly free from any thing of a contrara character, is rapidly conting into one in vice such as the property of the property of the contrary contrary of the contrary character, is rapidly conting into ose in vice services.

of a sectarian character, is rapidly coming into use in v rious Academies, and the higher classes of Sunday School For sale at COLMAN'S Jan. 20.

# NEW BOOKS.

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\*\*\*INIE Cause and Cure of Infidelity; with an account of the Author's conversion, by the Rev. David Nelson, of Quincy, Hitmos, late of Marton College, Muscouri.

The Spirit of Holmess, by James Harrington Evans, A. M. Minister of John Street Chapet, with an Introductory Pretice, by Octavins Winslow, Pastor of the Sectional Baptist Charch, Breoklyn, N. Y.

Guide to the Lord's Supper, containing writings on the sudject, by Dr. Morrison, Dr. Muson, Dr. Owen, President Dwight, lishber gomer, Mrs. Graham, Dr. Scott and others. Just Published for Sale at CROCKER & BREW-STER'S, 47 Washington street.

THIS day published by PERKINS & MARVIN, 214
Washington street,
THE GREEK TEST MENT, with English Notes, Critical, Philomogna, and Evogetical, partly selected and st-THE GREEK TESTAMENT, with English Notes, Crick Philodyrium, and Stegetical, print selected and stranged from the best commendators, ancient and modern, but this fly original; the whole being specially adapted to the use of neademical students, candidates for the sucred office, and minteters of the Gospel; inthough sho introduced as a manual edition for the use of theological readers in general. By the Rev. S. T. Ribonaffeld, D. D., F. S. A.; Vicar of Bishroke, Rutland. (England) First American from the Second London Edition, with a Preference to the American Edition, by Prof. Singer, of Andewer Theological Institution. In two ordays columns, each toling constitute 339 pages, on five paper, in autotastical cloth binding.

institute 320 pages, on fine paper, in substantial cloth binds.

The second edition of this work, recently out of the press.

The second edition of this work, recently out of the press.

It formation and corrected greatly catagory, and consistentialy improved by the editor, is the one tron which the American elition is copied. It contains the articular Greek of the New Testament, from the text of Robe. Suphrins, with such extrical marks and sumostrators as will internate the reader what alternation have since been made, and the highland of the editor what when solution is not actually a produced to them. The inters, which are very mancrous, are printed them. The inters, which are very mancrous, are printed the math the text on each page; so that the consense of the student is thus consulted. They are drawn from the author's own mind. Previously to the publication of thus work, Dr. Bloomideli published a Recensia Symptica of commentators on the New Testament; a work not unlike to Prode's Symptes Cettlerayan, everypting that it having the action of critical transics down to the time in which the author work. By the composition of such a week, Dr. II. must have been previously proported to make week, Dr. II. must have been previously proported to make a few such as a few such as the work not not be New Testament. He is the

inities to Proble's Symposis Celliforum, excepting that it brings the action to critical removes down to the time in which the author werder. By the composition of such a work, Dr. B. must have been peculiarly prepared in make annotations of its own on the New Testament. His other studies also have contributed to render thin a learned and matter Greek echolar.

The Protoce theorem is a substitute of the protocolour of the substitute of the

In Fitchburgh, Mr. Joseph Charles Gardune, 22, and of the late Dr. Joseph Garden, of Dorchester.

In Spencer, suddenly, Miss Lydis Ann, daughter of Mr. Miles Sprage, inter of wistertown, 14.

In Suddary, Mr. Haman Hunt.

In Holiciton, on the Shi inst. Mary Ann H. Blanchard, wire of Horare Banchard, and daughter of the late Col. Ichahod Hawes, 24.

In Shorbert, Jan. 6, Willow Anna Leband, 92.

In Shorbert, Jan. 6, Willow Anna Leband, 92.

In Hopkinton, N. H. Mrs. Rachel, relict of Mr. Jonathan Hertrick, 193.

In Haman, Mr. London, wife of Mr. London, P. Biplicy, and youngest daughter of Mr. Jacob Foster, of this city, 24.

Colored Worsted Damask Piano and Tascity, 25.

Colored Worsted Damask Piano and Table Covers.

DREW & BARCOUK, No. 172 Washington street, have just received, Case contred wor-ten damask ladde cavers, of new and rich figures and colors of deb, green, him, erimon, from, sealet, &c.

Jun. 20. LINEN SHIRTINGS. LINEN Shir INEN Shirtings, of a very stout fideic, heavy and un-d dressed, constantly for sale by DREW & HAB-CK, 177 Washington street. Jan. 10.

# DAMASK Table Citetles and Napkins, of every size and quality;—Also, French Towels; hir?s eye huspers, heavy Seatch Towels of Inchains Unique; Russin Busper, flux blench Howels (girl Hackalow Bunger; Russin Busper, flux blench Howels (girl Hackalow Bunger; Howels Busper) for sade by DREW & HABCOUK, at their Irish Litera Ware House, 177 Washington-st. Jan. 29.

MILLED BLANKETS. DREW & BABCOCK, No. 127 Washington-street, have on hand, an extensive assortment of Double Mil of Blunkers, slow, Crib and Cradle do; col'd Conference, erumb and Ironing Cloths, &c.

# YOUTH'S COMPANION.

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

Published Wesley, at the Office of the Buston Recorder,
No. 11, Cornhill—Piece One Bullar a year.

CONTENTS OF NEXT WEEL'S NUMBER.—The
Compassionate Horse (cal) a Ficture ) Wasted
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you don't. A Mo her's Tenes. Hems for a Lady's Totlet,
Dameing. Virtue with remains forever.

RECOMMENDATIONS. RECOMMENDATIONS.

Fetlow Citizens of the Senate and
of the House of Representatives:
In masting you at the communement of another
political year, I beg leave to congratulate you on
the general state of prosperity, which prevails
among the people of the Commonw-alth. Without being exempted from the vicestudes, to which
homan things are subject, the main interests of our
constituents are in a condition which demands our
graveful acknowledgements to the Source of
Good.

At the communement

At the commencement of the last session, I took

gra'elul acknowledgements to the Source of Good.

At the commencement of the last session, I took the liberty respectfully to submit to the Legislature the views entertained by me, on the principles of our government, and various important subjects of policy and legislation; deeming such an exposition not inappropriate to that occasion. Regarding a renewed discussion of those topics as unnecessary, I beg leave, at the present time, to ask your attention to such maters as may require immediate legislation, and to the report, which it is my duty to make of the public establishments, and the affairs of the Commonwealth.

A resolve was passed on the 9th of April last, authorizing the Treasurer of the Commonwealthwith the consent of the Government, "to receive any sum or sums of money, which may become due to this Commonwealth, from the General Government, consequent to the distribution of any portion of the public revenue among the several States of the Union;" the same to be leaned to the hanks, at a rate of interest not less than five per cent, per annum. On the 23d of June last an act of Congress was passed, by the thirteenth section of which it is provided, that "the money which shall be in the Treasury of the United States, on the first day of January, 1837, reserving five millions of dollars, shall be deposited with such of the several States, as shall by law authorize their treasurers or other competent authorities to receive the same," in a certain proportion and on certain conditions. I could have no doubt of the purpose of the Legislature in passing this tessive in anticipation of any distribution, that might be ordered by Congress of any portion of the Public Revenue; and it appeared to me, that in a liberal construction, the resolve might be considered as meeting the provisions of the a. t of Congress of June 23d. By the Constitution of Massachusetts. The resolve of the Legislature has the force of laze, in the most responsible case,—that of drawing money from the Treasury. By the act of Congress a sum

contrast, in reference to which there are tribunals to enforce the fulfilment of engagements. The honor and faith of the Commonwealth are the security for the return of the deposit, when legally called fer; and this security could not be strengthened by technical forms, nor impaired by the want of them. For these reasons, I communicated the resolve to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and desired to be informed, whether it would be deemed by him a sufficient warrant for paving over the Commonwealth's share of the surplus. He replied, that the resolve did not appear to him sufficiently extensive to meet the stipulations contemplated in the act of June 23d; but of fered, if I desired it, to take the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, on that point Decaning it my duty, as far as lay in my power to give effect to the presumed purpose of the Legislature in passing the resolve, I requested that the opinion of the Attorney General might be taken. If that opinion were favorable to the sufficiency of the resolve, no lurther legislation would be required, and no delay would arise in the reception of the fund;—if o herwise, the interest of the Commonwealth in the matter would stand as well as it did before. The decision of the Attorney-General has been received, and is in accordance with the opinion previously would be deemed by him a sufficient warrant for accision of the Attorney-trenent has been received, and is in accordance with the opinion previously expressed by the Secretary of the Treasury. From this correspondence, which will be laid before the two Houses, it will appear that further legislation, accepting the conditions of the act of Congress of June 23d, is necessary, in order to entitle Massachusetts to her share in its benefits.

It adversely is a better of the Secretary of the

It appears by a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Speaker of the House of Repre-sentatives of the U. States, of the 3d institution a ressury to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the U. States, of the 3d inst. that the distributive share of Massachusetts will be \$1,754,231. The disposal of this large sum of money is unquestionably a subject of the greatest importance, and will doubtless receive your profound consideration. The return to the People, from the redundance of the treasury, of thirty-seven millions and a half of money, is an event entirely without examinance of the treasury, of thirty-neven millions and a half of money, is an event entirely without example in the annals of the world; and we shall all feel,—an sine, a partiotic desire, that it may appear hereafter on the page of history, that our ancient and beloved Commonwealth—distinguished at all times for the wisdom and maganimity of her Councils—made a worthy appropriation of the

Councils—made a worthy appropriation of her part of the fund.

On the 4th of April last an act was passed, au-thorizing a subscription to the Western Rail-road of act all lines of divisions. thorizing a subscription to the Western Rail-road of an artificial and the western Rail-road of a million of dollars. Under this subscription, two assessments of fifty thousand dollars each have been paid, during the past year, by temporary loans made for that purpose, on which the Commonwealth is now paying interest. No permanent provision has been made, to meet the call on the treasury arising from this subscription. Among the modes arising from this subscription. Among the modes of disposing of the Commonwealth's share of the surplus, it will deserve consideration, whether a portion of it would not be wisely applied to redeem the faith of the State pledged by this subscription. Should this course not be adopted, an adequate provision of ways and means, for this object, will

There are other enterprises of improvement, and public objects of high interest, which will doubt-loss receive due to the Legislature.

There are other enterprises of improvement, and public objects of high interest, which will doubt-loss receive due consideration. It is for the Legislature to decide upon their relative importance. I will only ask permission to observe, that I am sure lite most important of them all will not be force. hie most important of them all will not be forgot-en,—the intellectual improvement of the People. Masachusetts owes what she is, mainly to the pro-vision made by our lathers, from the earliest days and out of slender means, for the education of her youth. The Constitution has devoted one whole chapter to this subject and in. chapter to this subject, and has made it the express duty of all legislatures to foster the colleges and schools. I own I can imagine no worthire use, which can be made of a portion of this f nd, than that of rendering education better, cheaper, and consequently more accessible to the mass of the

live passed at the last session of the Gen-A resolve passed at the last session of the Gen-al Court, authorizing the appointment of five ammissioners, whose duty it should be, to take to consideration the practicability and expediency reducing to a written and systematic Code the formon Law of Massachusetts, or any part there, and to report thereon to the present Legislature (he report of the Commissioners, transmously dopted, has been transmitted to me, to be com-The report of the Commissioners, unanimously adopted, has been transmitted to me, to be communicated to the Legislature. It is believed that the commission will be found to have examined the subject with learning and judgment; and to have indicated satisfactorily the limits, within which it indicated satisfactority the limits, within which it is practicable and expedient to collect those rules and principles of the Common Law, which are in force in Massachusetts, into a concise and systematic form. In laying the report before you, I cannot but express the opinion, that should the Legislature direct the execution of this great work, substantially on the principles proposed by the Commissioners, Massachusetts will be entitled to the credit of leading the way in a civil reform of the most important character;—and of setting an example, which, at no distant period, will be followed by every community in this country and

the most important the period, will be followed by every community in this country and Europe, in which the Common Law is administered. Resolves were passed at the last session, authorizing the publication of the laws of the old colony of Plymouth, and the collection and publication of the special acts of the Commonweelth, passed since Pebruary, 1822. The former work has been executed in a manuer, which I doubt not will receive the approbation of the legi-lature; the latter is in satisfactory progress, and will probably be completed in the course of a few months.

The papers in the public archives down to the

The papers in the public archives down to the year 1700, and a portion of them to 1720, have, with great labor and skill, been arranged and bound, in virtue of authority granted by the last legislature. For the rest of the period before the Revolution, as the quantities of the period before the Revolution, as the quantity of the papers is greater, and the value of a pertion of them less, a selection may probably be made of those, which it would be expedient to bind in volumes. But I venture to express a strong hope, that the legislature, on an examination of the work, will authorize its completion.

might there be usefully employed, in substantiating claims for pensions, the documents deemed to full within the purview of the resolve, were delivered, in the rourse of the summer, to the corrmissione of pensions of the United States, under proper se

ed for.

I had hoped to be able, at this time to announce you, the completion of the trigonometrical survey of the state. An estimate was directed to be furnished at the beginning of the season, of the increased expense of such additional instruments and assistants, as would be necessary to finish the observations in the field the present year. I was satisfied, on receiving the caumate, that a regard to economy, as well as the faultul performance of the work, would not warrant effort to accelerate its completion, by any extraordinary expenditure of that kind. Should no wholly onexpected casualty delay the surveyor, I am satisfied that the operations in the field may be brought to a close, before another meeting of the General Court.

brought to a close, before another meeting of the General Court.

In virtue of authority granted at the last session, a geologist has been appointed, on the part of this State, to make a geological sarvey of the public lands in Maine, the joint property of that State and Massachusetts. In pursuing this object, the Executive of Massachusetts was authorized, if deemed to be expedient, to co-operate with the government of the State of Maine. This co-operation was invited and readily accorded; and the geologist appointed, on behalf of Massachusetts, was simultaneously, but without concert between the two governments, also appointed on behalf of the State of Maine. The lateness of the period, at which it was in his power to enter the region of public lands, prevented his making great progress, the past year. The report of his proceedings will be laid before the Legislature, as soon as it can be prepared, and will probably satisfy you of the interesting character of the work, and the importance of pursoing it.

The attention of the Legislature is invited in this connexion, to the expediency of authorizing a resistion and extension of the propertical survey of Massiens and the state of the work of Massiens and extension of the prepared and extension of the prepared and extension of the prepared as a service of the work of Massiens and extension of the prepared according a survey of Massiens and the survey of Massiens and extension of the prepared according a survey of Massiens and extension of the prepared according and the survey of Massiens and the survey of Massien

the importance of pursoing it.

The attention of the Legislature is invited in this connexion, to the expediency of authorizing a revision and extension of the geological survey of Massachusetts made a few years ago. I have received a letter from the gentlemen, by whom that survey was executed in a manner highly creditable to himself, which will make the Legislature acquainted with his views on this subject.

The condition of the fortifications in Boston Harbor was a matter of deep interest, at the commencement of the last session. Resolutions were adopted, requesting our Representatives and Senators to bring the subject to the consideration of Congress. I have great satisfaction in informing you, that analye appropriations were made for the two works, on which the main reliance is placed for the defence of the approaches to Boston; viz., firt Warren, on George's Island, for the outer harbor, and fort Independence, on Castle Island, for the inner burbor. This latter work, coeval with the settlement of the country, but always of very defective construction, is to be rebuilt from the foundation, in the most substantial manner. Several years, however, must elapse before these highly important works are completed, without calculating on the recurrence of delays which in times past have arisen from the tardiness, or the entire failure of appropriations.

On the 30th of October, 1835, a resolve was ap-On the 30th of October, 1835, a resolve was approved, requesting the Executive to cause to be prepared a suitable representation to Congress, on the subject of a sea-wall for the preservation of Rainsford sciand in Beston harbor. This duty was performed under the direction of my immediate predecessor in office, and at the last session of Congress, an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollves was made for this burpose. The engineer, who was already engaged upon the work, commenced for the same object by Massachusetta, has been contained in office under the authority of the United States, and the sea-wall in progress of erection will be finished as soon as practicable, at the actional expense. As the same considerations, which ied Congress to make the appropriation for continuing the work, point to the reasonableness of defraying the entire expense from the treasury of the United States, our Senitors and Representatives will be requested to endeavor to obtain a reimbursement of the sums already advanced by the State.

The Legislature, at their last sension, authorized.

to obtain a reimbursement of the sums already advanced by the State.

The Legislature, at their last session, authorized the continuance of the agency for the Massachusetts claim. A letter from the Agent, which will be laid before you, presents a view of the progress made by him in the discharge of his duties. A joint resolution was passed at the last session of Congress, authorizing the production of additional made by him in the discharge of his dultes. A joint resolution was passed at the last session of Congress, authorizing the production of additional evidence to support such portions of the claim, as had been suspended for deficiency in that respect. The Agent has been instructed to use his best diligence to supply this deficiency, as far as practicable. A bill was reported in the Senate of the United States, at the last session, for the allow ance of interest on sums advanced by the States for inditary services in the war of 1812. The principles of such an allowance have already been recognized by Congress, and I entertain a strong hope of the passage of the bill.

An opinion was expressed by the learned course engaged to defend the interests of the Commonwealth, before the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case pending between Massachusetts and Riode Island, that it was highly expedient that other coursel should be joined with him, in the argument of the cause, at the approaching term of court. In virtue of the authority conferred by the resolve of the Legislature of 24th March, 1832, the Attorney General of the Commonwealth has been retained as associate counsel.

The annual visitation of the Massachusetts General Hospital has been attended, in both its departments, by the heard of visitors created by law; and the condition of this excellent institution has been found to be highly satisfactory. The New England Asylum for the Blind has also been visited by the same hoard. The success which has attended the

found to be highly satisfactory. The New England Asylum for the Blind has also been visited by the same board. The success which has attended the operations of this beneficent establishment, furnishes the best justification of the liberality with which it has a transfer of the success. nishes the best justification of the liberality with which it has been patronized by the Commonwealth. In addition to the ordinary operations of the institution, improvements of the most interesting character have been introduced, in the mode of printing books capable of being read by the touch. The reports of the trustees, treasurer, and superintendent of the State Lunatic Hospital, at Worcester, will be submitted to you and will be found to goe. will be submitted to you, and will be found to contain the most interesting details on the subject of the establishment. This noble charity is believed to be in a very prosperous condition, and reflects the highest eredit upon the Commonwealth.

A communication from the superintendent of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, at Hartford, relative to the condition of the Common-wealth's beneficiaries at that establishment, will be laid before you. I am disposed to think that a moderate allowance for the supply of clothing, to those whose circumstances require it, might with propriety be made, especially as it can be done from the annual appropriation already authorized, and without extra expense to the State.

The Massachusetts State's Prison has been visited, agreeably to law, by the Goyenor and Council ed., agreeably to law, by the Goyenor and Council. A commi cation from the

The Massachus data by the Governor and Council.

The feports of the board of inspectors, of the warden, of the chaplain, and physician will be submitted to you, and will fully exhibit the state of the institution. The financial condition of the establishment of the council of the catallic condition of the catallic condition of the catallic condition. lishment is highly prosperous, and bears ample tes-tionony to the fidelity and skill with which it is

The law authorizes the granting of purdons, on such The law authorizes the granting of pur-lons, on such conditions, as may be thought proper by the Governor and Council just no mode is provided to enforce the conditions, on which a person confined in prison may be released. If it be the opinion of the Legislature, that conditions ought, in certain cases, to be attached to part dons granted to person confined in the State's Pirson, or cheewhere, I submit the expediency of providing a legal nucle of assertanting whether the conditions in any case have been violated, and of defining the legal consequences of such violation.

Authority was granted, at the last session of the General Court, for an arrangement with the directors of the Charlestown Brunch Kad road Compuny, relative to a passage across the lands of the Commonwealth, in the neighborhood of the prison. An agreement has been concluded with the directors, by the Governor and Council, in pursuance of this authority, on conditions believed to be advantageous to the State, and likely to promote the convenience of the public establishments at the prison.

A law was possed, at the last session of the Logisla.

the convenience of the public extabilishments at the prison.

A law was passed, at the last session of the Legislature, to encourage the manufacture of sife. The boomy provided has been paid to several applicants. Facts which have been developed, in the course of the year, appear to strengthen the hope, expressed at the commencement of the last session, that this branch of industry is destined to prove of immense importance to the Commonwealth. The difficulties in reeling, which were supposed to constitute the great obstacle to the introduction of the manufacture the great obstacle to the introduction of the manufacture.

The amountary of the Adjutant General on the state of the Militia of the Militia of the Militia of the Militia of the Militia, will be laid before you. I also beg leave to submit a commonwealth. The views presented by him, on this important subject, appear to me to merit the serious nature the Edwin of the Commonwealth. The views presented by him, on this important subject, appear to me to merit the serious naturation of the hilitia of the Commonwealth. The views presented by him, on this important subject, appear to me to merit the serious naturation of the Legislature. I deem it my duty to express the opinion, that there is a necessity for a change in the meltin law, in substantial accordance with the provincius of the bill, reported by the Committee on the Militia of the the bill, reported by the Committee on the Militia of the the bill, reported by the Committee on the Militia of the the bill, reported by the Committee on the Militia of the Militia of the bill, reported by the Committee on the Militia of the Militia of the bill, reported by the Committee on the Militia of the Mili

law, the institution is greatly depressed, and in some respects desorganized. The slight remains of military duty stid required to be performed, by the standing companies, are felt to be oppressive, because they are manifestly useless. I am greatly fearful of the consequences of allowing this institution to sink into disrepute and ruin; and I know no page of our history, which teaches us that an efficient organization of the Militia can be safely dispused with

least. I am grootly feafed of the consequence of allowing this institution to sink into disreptite and roin; and I know no page of our history, which teaches us that an efficient organization of the Militia can be safely dispused with.

I should have a much more grateful portion of my duty undischa ged, did I not bear willing testimony to the patrotic zeal and thorough discipline of those portions of the volunteer force of the Commonwaltis, which I have had an opportunity to see in the field, during the past seamen. The spirit evaced by them, both on the part of officers and men, in the present state of public opinion. It estimates tommendation.

Resolves were passed, at the fact session of the General Court, relative to the Commonwealth; which there are the great question of the north eastern boundary of the United States. The presentle to the resolves sets forth, that "great inconveniences and gross abuses have resulted from so valuable a portion of our serviny being left in the keeping of agents, over whom we have no courted." By the second of the resolves it was declared, as the sense of the Legislature, that "in case there he a prospect of further measures should be taken by the Executive of the United States, to obtain a representation of the interests of Massachusetts and Maine, in the agency and guardanality of the land in question."

I regret to have to state, that the condition of this important question is not known to be more havorable, than at the time what the resolves above mentioned during passed. The negotiation is left, at the last disclosures of its progress, in a very unsatisfatory state—It will be seen from the report of the Land Agent, that the aboves, alluded to by the Legislature last year, continue unchecked. I have other information, which I pre une to be correct, that the territory in controversy is the theater of wholesale depredations, carried on from the neighboring British Provinces. Besides other and higher grounds as complete of more information, which I pre une to be correct, t

I have stready taken the liberty, in another contexton, to mixite your attention to the subject of the Western Bailmand. The prospects of this great curerprize are favorable. It is stated on good authority, that station any power will not be required on any portion of the route to Albany. The work has been commenced on twenty miles of the mad from Worcester to Consecticut river, comprising the height of ground, and the next difficult portion of their wice, between those two points. The state of the surveys is such, that the whole road can be put under carried on its rapidly, as a regard to true economy and the convenience of the stockholders will persit. The comple-

the State, which has so happy the outset.

Should it appear from the returns of the votes on the proposed amendment of the Constitution, that it has been proposed amendment of the Lessiature will be required.

the noticet.

Should it appear from the returns of the vetes on the proposed amendment of the Constitution, that it has been adopted, the action of the Legislature will be required to carry it into effect. The great imperiance of this subject, will recommend it to your early attention.

The abstract of the returns of the schools throughout the Commonwealth, prepared with goest judgment and care, by the Scretary of State, has been already submitted to you. I ampersuaded that this document will be regarded with great interest by the Legislature. The fact that a sum of money, exceeding the whole public expenditure of the Commonwealth, is raised by taxation and voluntary contribution, for the support of schools, must be deemed, in the highest degree, homorable to our citizens.

While notion can be farther from my purpose, than to disparage the common schools as they are, and while a drep sense of personal obligation to them will ever is cherished by me, it must yet be candidly admitted, that they are susceptible of great improvenessity. The a heat locates singlet, in many cases, be to dered more commodious. Provision ought to be made for affording the advantages of education, throughout the winde year, to all of a proper age to receive it. Teachers well qualified to give elementary instruction in all the branches of useful knowledge, should be employed; and small school febraries, maps, globes, and requisite escentific apparatus should be firmished. I submit to the Legislature, whether the creation of a board of commissioners of schools, to serve writtent salary, with autiousy to appoint a secretary, on a reasonable compensation, to be paid from the school fond, would not be of great utility. Should the Legislature take advantage of the ample me and now thrown into their hands, greatly to increase the efficiency of the school fund, and they will be, the mind of her children; and good schools are a treasure, a thousand told more precious, than all the pold & silver of Mexico & Peru, Whether an extraordinary addition

schools are a treasure, a thousand fold more pre-cious, than all the gold & silver of Mexico & Peru. Whether an extraordinery addition be made to the school fund, or it be left to its accremination as aiready provided for, I beg leave respectifully to ogest the expediency of reconsidering the provisions of law which govern its distribution. Un the principle of distribution established by the re-vised statutes, goes far to render the fund useless

of schools, (which is the principle adopted by the great and liberal State of New York.) the fund becomes at once the stimulus and the reward of the efforts of the People.

The annual report of the Treasurer on the state of the finances, which has been had before you, calabits them in their usual prosperous condition. The annual of money borrowed to defay current expenses, in anticipation of the revenue, is not greater than usual, at this period of the year, all owance being made for the some of one bundred thousand dollars, horry wed on account of the Commonwealth's subscription to the Western Railroad, a subject to which the attention of the Legislature has already been respectfully invited.

The abstract of the annual returns of the Banks, which has been submitted to you discloses in detail the condition of those institutions. The amount of species on hand, compared with the immediate habilities of the banks, is, in the aggregate, somewhat larger than at the period of the annual return for 1835. The financial pressure, which has pervaded the country, has logen severely felt in Massachusette; but it has been sustained foundations on which the business of the community resis. Let us hope that the causes of the distress will prove temporary.— In at commerce with, at no distant percent, flow freely in its accustomed chamels,—and the great circulations of the country return to a neality state.

state.

Such is the condition of public affairs, as far as it is my duty to submit it to the Legislature. It exhibits to our contemplation a degree of public prospersy, if not perfect, at teast rarely equalled. It is the picture, has thy sketched, of a part of the public establishments of a commonwealth, happy within itself, in all the functions tily sketched, of a part of the pub ic establishmeats of a commonwealth, happy within itself, in all the functions of self government, and the up to the strength of a powerful coalederacy; happy in the checished memory of worthy aucestors, in a singular approach to quantity of fortune in the great body of the people, and in the great elemental liber ies of speech and the press; happy in the administration of equal justice, in numberless institutions for elucation, chairly, and moral and relevant countries of the speech and moral and relevant countries of the speech and presence and kindly exercise of that spirit of christian benevolence, which after exhausting all the common offices of social duty, has carried hope to the convict's cell, taught the clud to see, the deaf to hear, and restored the light of reason to the bewi dered mind.

These are the blessings, which the government of Massichusetts, by an action felt only in its benefits, secures to the People. They constitute a hair testing a securic set the People.

These are the blessings, which the government of Massachusetts, by an action felt only in its benefits, secures to the People. They constitute a heritage, which we are bound, by the unest sacred obligation to transmit to our posterity; and a debt of gratitude to Heaven, which can never be duly paid. Femili me, tellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives, in taking leave of you at this time, to tender my respectful co-operation in every measure you may adopt, in the discharge of the duty we owe to our joint constituents.

EDWARD EVERETT.

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From the New York Observer. DR. HUMPHREY'S TOUR,-NO. 40. Visit to the Giant's Couseway.

There are two routes from Belfast, to this greatest and most mysterious of all the natural curiosities of the British Isles. One of these curiosities of the British Isles. One of these roads takes you through Antrim, Ballymenagh and Ballymony to Colerain, and thence to Bush Hill. The other, and by far the most interesting, is by the coast, through Carricfergus, Ballycarry, Larne, Glenarin, Cairnlough, Ballycastle and Ballintoy. I chose the latter, of course, though it is much more circuitous than the other, and in company with my friend Mr. Carlile, who took the excursion chiefly on my account, left Beltast for the Causeway, on as charming a morning, as any traveller could wish to select, or enjoy. The distance is about seventy English miles, and the road winds along by the sen, sometimes on the narrow beach, just at the water's edge,—sometimes through by the sen, sometimes on the narrow beach, just at the water's edge,—sometimes through rocky defiles, and beneath overhanging chills, rocky defiles, and beneath overhanging cliffs, rising to a great height, and apparently too giddy, to keep their foot-hold much longer—sometimes doubling the jutting head-lands, and at others climbing their rugged steeps, closely hemned in nearly all the way upon the left by high hills, loose rocks and frowning precipices, and altogether combining and alternating the wild, the grand and beautiful, in a remarkable manner. But this splendid route, to the Giant's Cause

way, deserves to be more minutely delineated. Carrickfergus is eight miles from Belfast, and between these two places, you have a fine view of the coast of Down on your right, and on your left several neat villas. The coachman also points out to you, as you pass along, the ruins of Green Castle, of Woodburn Abley, ruins of Green Castle, of Woodburn Abbey, and of a very ancient Monastery. Carrickfergus is chiefly interesting, on account of its antique relics, among which is a very large old Castle and a Church, fast hastening to decay. About a mile further, on the right, in the cemetery of another dilapidated church, lies the remains of the Rev. Educard Bryce, the first Presbyterian minister who settled in Ireland, about 1610. The village of Ballycarry, through which you next pass, presents nothing worthy of particular notice; but two or three miles further on, you come to the immense lime-kilns further on, you come to the immense lime-kilns of Magheramorne, from whence the Scottish farmers draw their chief supply. Larne, an inconsiderable scaport, is nine miles from Car-rickfergus. On the right, as you proceed, you are struck with the hold promontory of Bally-gally-head, just outside of which on an insula-ted rock, are the ruins of Cairn Castle. Near the conical hill of *Knockdoo*, on your left, you wind up an abrupt eminence, called the Path, from the summit of which, you have a splendid from the summit of which, you have a splendid view of many interesting objects, among which are the village of Glenarn, situated in a deep dell on a bay of the same name—the ruins of its ancient Monastery, and close by, the castle and picturesque domains of the Countess of Antrim. Near Dumand, is an almost frightful precipice, which the road crosses with some peril and difficulty, and soon brings you to Glenariff, where Mr. Turnby has done you great service, by cutting an elegant gothic arch great service, by cutting an elegant gothic arch out of the solid rock. If time permits, the out of the solid rock. It time permits, the traveller would do well to spend one day in Cushindall, in exploring its conglomerate caves, examining the fragments of 'olden time,' and admiring the rich and romantic scenery of the

djoining country.

Near Cushleak, you pass the point of Tor, distant only eighteen English miles from Can-tyre, on the opposite coast of Scotland. Farther on, and a little beyond Murlow Bay, is the celebrated Bennore, or promontory of Fair-head. The following description of this head-

head. The following description of this head-land, though a little turgid, will give the reader some faint idea of its wild and ruinous aspect, "Beamore rises abruptly, 631 feet above the level of the sea. It is composed of columnar basalt, huge masses of which, during a coarse of ages, have fallen down, and lie in tremen-dous heaps, around the base of the cliffs, like the wreck of a former world. The perpendic-ular attitude of the columns, is 253 feet. One of them is a gigantic quadrangular prism, 33 feet by 36 on the sides; and about two hun-dred feet in height. It is perhaps the largest basaltic pillar in the world, exceeding in diame-ter, the pedestal that supports the statue of Peter, the pedestal that supports the statue of Pe-ter the Great, at St. Petersburgh; and being ter the Great, at St. Petersburgh; and heing much larger than the shaft of Pompey's Pillar, at Alexandria. Among the wonders of this promontory, is a passage, called the Grey Man's Path. It is a deep chasm, which divides the head-land into two parts. In descending this fissure, the space gradually widens, and displays a beautiful arrangement of pillars, in various degrees of releasing the state of the party of the par rious degrees of elevation, until at the botto the columns attain a grand perpendicular alti-tude of 230 feet. This path conducts the traveller to the bass of the promontory, around which are scattered the massive fragments of fractured pillars, placed as it were, to oppose the fury of the ocean. The wild aspect of this point, is exceedingly striking. Desolation and harrenness are its peculiar characteristics. Nature scene here. ture seems here almost to have exhausted her powe s of devastation, and to have rendered this scene, the most awful and sublime, that imagination can conceive."

Not far from Benmore is a coal mine, which

was once wrought to an immense extent, but of which tradition gives no account. It was accidentally discovered a few years ago, and now supplies the neighborhood with first. The now supplies the neighborhood with fuel. The prospect from this wild promontory is very fine. Right before you,as you retire from it, is Knock-laid, 1,600 feet high, at the base of which, lies the town of Ballycastle, a little to the right, the Turning your face to the opposite quarter, you see the island of Backlin, nine miles from the main land, once the refuge of the heroic Robert Bruce, and on the north west point of which, his castle was situated. The mountain of Robert Bruce, and on the north west point of which, his castle was situated. The mountain of his castle was situated. The mountain of Knocklaid is particularly interesting to the geologist. 'It exhibits three distinct formations,—the uppermost basalt, then white limestone about 200 feet thick, and this, resting on a shistose base. The fassil remains of an ancient forest, and some fine chrystals are found here. In working the coal mines, they find iron-stone, black shivery slate, grey, brown and yellowish sand-stone, and besalt, or whinstone. In one place, the coal seam is interrupted by a bed of limpet shells.

The geological formation of the island, just named, also claims a passing notice. Keurdmer, at the west end, presents a bold precipitous sea-wall, 280 feet high—lower stratum black rock, 120 feet in thickness—above it puz-

black rock, 120 feet in thickness-above zolana, 20 feet; and resting upon that, whin-stone, seventy feet. There is a range of limestone, 20 or 30 feet thick, which is covered with earth, and is said to run quite across the island.
At Doon Point, you meet with basaltic columns,
of five, six, and sometimes seven sides, with
halls and sockets, like those of the Giants' Causeway, which you are now fast approaching. These pillars vary from one, to fourteen feet in circumference; perpendicular, horizontal and dipping in every direction. Some of tal and dipping in every direction. Some of them are two hundred feet above the sea. Others are lost in the waves. The smalle nearest to the water's edge, and the largest, the farthest back. In one place, there is limestone Council Chamber, January 12th. 1237.

KINGSLEY'S SOCIAL CHOIR, VOL. 2.

JUST Published by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47

Washington street, Counsising of exlections of music from the domestic circle, consisting of exlections of music from the domestic circle, consisting of exlections of music from the domestic circle, consisting of exlections of music from the domestic circle, consisting of exlections of music from the domestic circle, consisting of exlections of music from the domestic circle, consisting of exlections of music from the domestic circle, consisting of exlections of music from the domestic circle, consisting of exlections of music from the domestic circle, consisting of exlections of music from the domestic circle, consisting of exlections of music from the domestic circle, consisting of exlections of music from the domestic circle, consisting of exlections of music from the domestic circle, consisting of exlections of music from the domestic circle, consisting of exlections of music from the domestic circle, consisting of exlections of music from the domestic circle, consisting of exlections of music from the domestic circle, consisting of exlections of music from the domestic circle, consisting of exlections of music from the domestic circle, consisting of exlections of music from the domestic circle, consisting of exlections of music from the domestic circle, consisting of exlections of music from the domestic circle, consisting of exlections of music from the domestic circle, consisting of exlections of music from the domestic circle, consisting of exlections of music from the domestic circle, consisting of exlections of music from the domestic circle, consisting of exlections of music from the domestic circle, consisting of exlections of music from the domestic circle, consisting of exlections of music from the domestic circle, consisting th press a strong loop, that the legislature, on an termination of the work, will authorize its commination of the work, will average and the pressure of the public papers as the most distinguished authors, among whom are the most associated by the commonwealth. The views presented by the commonwealth. The views presented in the most distinguished authors, among whom are the most associated by the commonwealth. The views presented in the most distinguished authors, among whom are the most associated by the standard in the commonwealth. The views presented by the commonwealth. The views presented by the commonwealth. The views presented in the most distinguished authors, among whom are the most distinguished authors, among whom are the most associated by the commonwealth. The views presented by the commonwealth of the Commonwealth. The views presented by the commonwealth of the Commonwealth of the Commonwealth of the Commonwealth of the work very fining if not sustaining the hypothesis, that the commonwealth of the War No. 39 Pearl 8. (as a New No. 319 Pearl 8. ( it, is a similar basaltic formation, strength

limestone are imbedded in each other, as if in-termixed by some violent convulsion, which, at the same time curved the limestone strata. The cliffs, 300 feet high, are crowned with ba-sult, and the ruins of a convent could. I no chirts, soo teet high, are crowned with ba-salt, and the ruins of a very ancient castle. A little further on, is Carrick-a-Rede, a basaltic rock, more than 300 feet high, and separated from the main land by a frightful chasm, over which the fishermen have thrown a bridge of ropes, on which they pass to the rock with per-fect safety; but upon which, I did not choose to venture my anside the crowned with per-

feet safety; but upon which, I did not choose to venture my own giddy brain.

Ballintoy lies three miles northwest of Ballycastle. Here a species of coal or fossil wood is found, lying under a mass of Basalt, twenty feet thick. In barning, it emits an odor like rotten timber, and has the appearance of charred wood, which no doubt it is; but how and when charred, I leave for the geologists to determire. Three miles beyond, near the shere, you desery a melancholy ruin which was once the proud castle of the O'Kanes. But how has all that feudal glory departed! In a little time more, scarcely 'one stone will be left upon another.' And now, at last, turning to the right, you find yourself in a few moments, at right, you find yourself in a few moments, at Rockheads, which overlooks
The Giant's Causeway.

CARDS.

New Year's Acknown reasons. Thirty Dollars from my charch and proude, (\$15.00 which is from the Ladies's Sewing Gircles of this sewing Gircles of the American Ratio Society. Thirty Bollow from the Monthly General, to which I am constituted a member of the American Home Missioners Society. Say, extern Dollars, in part from the Monthly General, for the A. B. C. F. M.—\$5,55.by the Javenile Sewing Gircle, to give than to receive? This ideasing may each of the denotes the sewing Gircle, and the sewing Gircle, to give than to receive? This ideasing may each of the denotes realize.

Sagonwitte, Jan. 1837.

The Subscriber would take the following method to ten-der his grateful thanks to the numbers of the East Haver-hill Ladies Anti Slavery Society for their librality in con-tributing Futeen Bollars, to constitute him a librality member of the Mass. Anti Slavery Society. Now does he thank them for this new token of respect to humself merely, but East Haverhill, Jan. 10, 1837.

TO THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION.

CONCORD LITERARY INSTITUTION, during the first two years of its existence, has befored under the disadvantages usually attending the infa cy of polar reminaries. The execution of highdags, the selection of chemical and philosophical apparatus, with geographical and historical maps and charts, the collection of a mineralogical cachinet, and of herboriums for bounded classes, together with the trequent, though moveochibe charge of teachers, and the definance of teachers. now, and of herterinus for botanical classes, together in the frequent, though movedable change of teachers, the difficulty of obtaining good locarding places, however, and thus easiles the bearing the end of the difficulty of obtaining good locarding places, however, and thus easiles the bearing the end of the difficulty of the forest places of the forest performanced on the forest places of the forest places of the forest performanced on the forest places of the fo

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TMIS Morating will be published, at Colman's Literary Rooms, 121 Washington street, A new Sterestype Edition of the THREE EXPERI-MENTS OF LIVING—price 25 cents; and on Tauraday, an edition in treat endosced richt, at 37 cents. A liberal discount will be made to those who may wish to purchase by the hundred for distribution.

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Lost Haverhill, Jan. 10, 1857.

The Subscriber graiefully acknowledges. Twenty Dollars, paid by the Ladier and Greathenen of the Evanestical Congregational Society in Quiney, to the American Tract Society, to constitute him a member for tile of the same, May they soom be enabled to pay into the treasury of the Lord double for what they have treelyed.

Quincy, Jan. 7, 1852.

W. M. CORNELL.

The Treasurer of the Futherless and Widows' Society gratefully arknowledges the sum of live Hundred Bollars as a New Year's Gift, from a very valuable Friend to the Bornity.

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Exercises for Private Devotion, by the nather of Pass, Throughts and ref. ettois on tentement.

Three Experiments of Leving. Leving within the mean, I wing up to time Means, and Leving the road the sense. My Doughier's Manual-completing a similary was of female studies, accomplishment and privacy was of female studies, accomplishment of the Latin Language, road duct. Elements of Geology, for the Latin Language, road privacy for the Answard Complishment of the Latin Language, road pittle chiefly from the Magnon Total of German based of Faccionati and Forcettian, and of Cerman based of Faccionati and Forcettian, and the Cerman duction, edited by a few for the Complishment of the Union Namery of Montreal along the Section of the Union Manual and disclosures concerning that several circumstantial leading in reddy by a reply to the Privacy. Binos by Rev. J. J. Section.

The Pitterink Progress, with allie of John B.

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No. 4--Vol. X

RELL A VOICE FRO

REV. MR. TRACY. ed article, from the pe lass, was in ended to form. Since receiving nim, asking permission public immediately, h the candid views of or south, and has lived years among masters has thought much o their proper weight, give such an one "t should be grateful for if what he says be tr proved,) we should a conduct. You will per I send, that he consent proposed. Respe

Theol. Sem. Andover THE NEGR

proposed.

Who is he? At t who are tired of slave afraid of it for their ch therefore, slaves and in the free States. W side among freemen, if tainly, upon their plan slave the less, nor fr We have others, at tired of slavery, and,

tired of slavery, and, difficulties, unknown managing slaves. Th they pity others; and-may be disapprobation fear of insurrection; It ly policy, self-love, or I is no evidence of regar-misery grieves you, we want symathy may che your sympathy may e relieve it? Because I forsake him? A slave relieving her famished moved "a good way from him; for she said of the child. And s nd lifted up her vo genuine compassion, sion which prompts you were a thou your fortunes, whilst

To shed his At the North there also pity the poor sle him, saying, ah my bro they take in him the them; but in his name ter's, I inform them t come." You say they come." You say they is emancipated; and you you prove it; but, veril acquaintance in the sou thinks it is not so near you began. Where are any of the rulers or ma-lieved in you! Probab converts are of no value. ject. At the South, it public sentiment is, un diate emancipation; ar that another third of ( generation of slaves public sentiment can I la the mean time, u

In the mean time, wh generation? They need of the slaveholding state of all these states, they a out it. Where there ar the Sabbath day, for the same for the servant. the servants may have ple indeed, but genuine, of fortune, of intellect, o way; and hence the pro of the whole race, will that of the laboring that o world or the new. T millions of heathen a They are not heathen.

they need the gospel.
Intellectually, they
age, and yet not great
behind their own class of Christendom. In po all subjects, they a part of Ireland, of It gal, and even of Germ sia. They are better of the ancient Jews, their best days; and people. "Why," s ca, speaking of our r ca man know every the greatly behind the age in need to be improved.

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correct statement may are well treated

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2. Where an overseer number of working hand ten, the overseer works work and fare nearly alik 9. When the overseer mane, sober, respectable ernment, as is often the call where the master of cially where both possess tioned, the overseer if the is restrained from correction. The work of the call where the control of the correction of the call where the c

from correction. The are supplied, and the live are supplied, and the livel in their welfare. John R would be delayed a week he might "distribute [wi slaves with his own han could not be placed in a by they then enjoyed, and the hundred pounds to know kept in as good a condi (Testimony of Mr. Rich "The Randolph Will cas tleman, who hires out about the supplied of the supplied of

When they choose to make